6.

A TREATISE

Wherein is demonstrated,

That the CHURCH and STATE

Of England,

ARE IN

EQUAL DANGER

With the

TRADE

Of it.

TREATISE I.

By ROGER COKE.

LONDON;
Printed by J.C. for Henry Brome, at the Gun at the West-end of St. Pauls. 1671.

TO

My most Honoured Kinsman

JOHN COKE *Esq.*

SIR,

MY Lord of St. *Albans* (I do not mean the present Lord; and there were never but two) compares times to ways, some whereof are more rough, up-hill and down-hill; others more plain and even: the former are better for the Reader, the later for the Liver. It hath been our Fate, as yet to live only in an Age, wherein Readers in subsequent Generations, shall be bettered by the Stories of our times: for we were no sooner freed from the wild Tyranny of furious Pedagogues, but exposed to the world in an Age, wherein for many years, we heard of nothing more than Murders, Plunder, Sequestrations, Decimations, and Imprisonments of persons deserving a better Fate. And well hoping to be relieved by the restoring the King, God hath been pleased to afflict this Nation with other sorts of Punishments, *viz.* Forein Wars, accompanied with such Plagues, Fires and Hyrricanoes as were never before heard of; nor was the Na-

tion ever more full of Factions and Dissentions than at this present.

Whereas our last Common Ancestor, in peaceable times, and a flourishing Age, yet various vicissitudes of Providence and Publique Imployments, after a long life, left the World (I mean the *British* world) in peace. And if Religion and Laws be the chief foundation of peace, few men, I believe, more contributed to the Peace of the Kingdom than He. For, besides his many Publique Imployments, scarce any day passed, wherein some time of it was not improved in digesting the rude and impolished Body of our Laws, into elegant and pleasant Method; and was so zealous an observer of the Publike established Religion of the Church of *England*, that if no extraordinary cause diverted him, he twice every day, for the last twenty years of his life, gave thanks and praises to God in the Prayers of the Church. Nor do I doubt, but his Memory herein shall be conserved, when all the causless dirt thrown upon it by his ignorant and blind Emulators shall be wiped off, without any stain to his Fame.

As he endeavoured by Religion and Laws to support the Church and State of *England*; so this Humble Treatise contends in contradiction to many Laws, (but all, except the Law against Naturalization, (which is a Law by Custome) and the Act of 43 *Eliz.* made since his time,) that we may subsist the *English* Church and Nation, so as to be supported by the Religion and Laws of them. From whom better than you,

Sir,

Sir, may this Treatiſe expect Patronage, who, beſides many other Noble Vertues, ſo eminently excel in the Piety and Veneration you conſtantly pay to his Memory?

It is to be granted, That the ſafety of the People is the higheſt Law; and to be feared, that the ſeeds of the late Seditions are not ſo rooted out, but that though the times be changed, yet the Humor and Genius of many of the Factions are not; whereby the ſafety of the people may again be endangered. Yet do I ſay, the ſafety of the people may be endangered from without, as well as from within; and that while we are jarring and diſſenting among our ſelves; innumerous Fleets from the *Belgian*-ſhores, and ſailed by proſperous Gales, the *Dutch* plow a paſſage quite through the vaſt *Atlantick* Ocean into the *Indian* Seas; where by their Practice they give the Lye to all the Doctrine in *Grotius* his *Mare Liberum*; and ſtile themſelves Sovereigns of the Southern Seas, from whence they not only ſupply *India* and *Perſia* with Spice, but *Amſterdam* is become the Spicknar, as well as Store-houſe of all the Treaſure of the *Indies*. With leſs impudence, yet more liberty than they grant in the *Eaſt-Indies*, they rob us yearly of the Fiſhing Trade, to the value of ſome Millions of Sterling-money. Through the *Britiſh* Seas, they have left us but a ſmall remnant of the *Spaniſh*, *Italian*, and *Turkiſh* Trades, which we formerly enjoyed (I wiſh they had the *French* Trade into the Bargain.) Through the *Deucaledonian* Ocean, they have quite

quite devoured our shares of the *Muscovy* Trade (which we had before they became States) and that to *Greenland*. They now partake with us in greater Fleets, in the *Iseland* and *Westmony* Trades; nor have we any Reason to expect that this small Morsel will so clog them, but they can well digest the *New-found-land* fishing for a second course. Through the *German* Ocean, by the way they partake with us in the Trade up the *Elb*, give Law to the King of *Denmark* in the *Sound*, and fill all the Ports of the *Baltick* Sea with their stupendious fleets; from whence they do not only super-abound with all sorts of Commodities for fitting up of Ships; but *Amsterdam* is the Store-house, not of Christendom only, but of all the World, when Corn is dear, though the Province of *Holland* and *West-Friezeland* does not contribute one handful towards it. As trifles, I pass over their Trades to *France*, *Norway*, the *West-Indies*, and *Germany*; which, for ought I know, are more considerable, than any Prince or Potentate in the world hath besides them.

The *French* King, far transcending any of his Ancestors or Predecessors in Glory and Power by Land since *Charles* the Great, endeavours to outvie the *Dutch* by Sea, to beat them with their own Weapons, in making all his Ports free, and granting liberty of Religion to all people who may advance his Trade. He hath already enlarged his Fishing Trade to *Italy* and *Turkey*; and designs a Spice-trade, independant to the High and mighty Sovereigns of the Southern Seas;

Seas; and hath increased his men of War to be much more formidable than ever *French* King before saw: so that instead of *French* King, I pray God he proves not the King of *Gaul* to us. Whereas we, by endeavouring to grasp a Cloud, scarce retain the Air of any Trade, wherein we do not undo our selves; and in a desolate and unfrequented Coast, a thousand ways affright the World from trading in our Ports, as from Hell, a Plague, or the *Stygian* Lake.

If, *Sir*, the consideration of what is said does afflict you, (as certainly it must needs any man, who hath any sense of the Honor and condition of the *English* Nation) so as you do not desire to proceed herein, to give your self further trouble in reading the Causes from whence what is said is come to pass; yet wounds must be searched before cured. Perhaps the Method of Reasoning (which heretofore hath been deemed impracticable, unless in Mathematicks, nor was it ever observed in those studies) may in some measure recreate and delight you. It is true indeed, *Plato* does endeavour it; but there is so vast a distance between the Principles and any Conclusion, and through so many Labyrinths, from the not right understanding of the Principles, that not one Reader of twenty, who is not tired before he arrives half way to his journeys end. If, *Sir*, my design herein shall answer your expectation, I shall account my self not only fully paid, but honoured by you, for all the cares and anxieties I have laboured under in it. For the Prerogative of your Birth, as also your eminent

eminent Vertues, oblige me to testifie how much I honor, and desire to serve you, yet in the Quality of

Sir,

Your most obedient and
humblest Servant
and Kinsman,

ROGER COKE.

PRE-

PREFACE
TO THE
READER.

NOt only all Theological and Moral Vertues, but all Learning and Reasoning whatsoever, is begotten from præ-existing or fore-knowledge. This fore-knowledge is immediately founded by God in the Mind, Memory, and Senses of men: And is the Guardian Angel, which never forsakes man; but in all places and conditions, directs and reproves all his Actions: the Climate he may, his minde he cannot change. And as God without any humane help or power hath in so admirable a manner, by Nature endued man with Understanding, Memory, and Sense to govern and order his Actions; so hath he in no less wonderful manner, infinitely transcending all humane Wisdom and Understanding, created and disposed the material World subservient to the being and well-being of man; which no man presumes to enquire into, without invading the Wisdom and Councel of God, and wherein God only reserves the Prerogative to himself, nor does he give the Honor to any Creature. No man, I say, understands how God hath so disposed the Material World, that all the innumerable Bodies of it, hang poised with their own weight, in the vast Concave of the Universe; nor how he hath so subjected them to an infinite power, which moves and governs all the Cœlestial Bodies in so admirable and continued a Succession and Order: How is it that Light is diffused in an instant! and that at the same time all the rest of the Creation receive, notwithstanding their immense distance, so much a more glorious Light from the one Body of the Sun, than can be found in themselves; yet so, that when

the light of the Sun appears upon any part of them, the light of the rest of the Creation fades and decays! How is it, that that Spirit which first moved the Waters, never forgets his Office! How does it restrain the raging and swelling Ocean within its proper bounds! From whence does it bring the greatest Rivers from the highest Hills! From whence, I say, does it supply the Euxine Sea, for all the expence of water, which it always pours into the Archipelago! And how does it dispose of this, and all that Torrent of waters, which constantly flow out of the Atlantick Ocean into the Mediterranean Sea! Out of which of his Treasures does God bring the Winds, which at his pleasure only blow from all the varying points of the Compass! How is it that God hath made the whole Universe, and all things in it, passive, and always altering, yet lost no one Atome of the first Creation! How hath he so disposed the first innate water of all Plants; as well as living Creatures, in so small vessels as are scarce perceptible, that the species of all things are renewed by generation in other Bodies, when the Individuals themselves decay and die! How, I say, hath he so ordained the internal Temper of all living Creatures, as well as Plants, that from the same Homogeneal nourishment, things so differing, and the different parts of them all, should be daily renewed and repaired!

But though God in his infinite Wisdom, without the help and assistance of any other, hath in so wonderful a manner, above all humane Understanding, thus created and disposed the Universe; yet without humane Understanding and Reason did he never build a House, Ship, or make Bread, or Cloth, &c. but these things come to pass only by humane Art and Industry. And to this end, the Motion of the Cœlestial Bodies create times and seasons, wherein men in the day may do their business, and in the night take their rest. By the alteration of things, men in their proper Seasons reap the fruits of their Labours. As no Country but stands in need of another; so men aided by the varying and ruffling Winds, and the flux and reflux of the Waters, are invited to maintain Traffick and Commerce in the different parts of this World, to supply the necessities and adorn the conveniencies of

humane

humane Life. By the internal diſpoſition of the Organs of humane Bodies, men digeſt thoſe things which God had before ordained, and men prepared, for their nouriſhment. But if a man ſhall neglect in the day to do his buſineſs, and in the night to take his reſt; and enquire and Diſpute how God hath ſo ſubjected the Celeſtial Bodies to obſerve ſuch a Motion and Progreſſion: if he ſhall refuſe in his Calling to take the benefit of Winde and Tide, and diſpute how they vary and flow, and never take care to provide food and raiment: but how God had provided things in order to them; he ſhall live a vain and idle life, without any benefit to himſelf or any other; and if God be not more merciful to him, (which he hath no Reaſon to expect) may go hungry and naked to bed, if he hath any to lie on.

Nor is the goodneſs of God leſs immenſe to man in redeeming him from his loſt and forfeited condition, by the tranſgreſſion and pride of our firſt Parents; than his power is admirable in Ordering and Governing the Univerſe, for the preſervation of Mankinde. At whoſe interceſſion did the Seed of the Woman bruiſe the Serpents head! By what power could Humane Nature be aſſumed into God! How is it that a Virgin ſhould conceive and bring forth, yet Virginity not defloured! Whoſe aſſiſtance did God uſe in propagating the Goſpel, though contradicted by all the force and violence of men and Divels! But if men neglect to obey ſo great a goodneſs, and Diſpute with God, How and by what means he was pleaſed to bring all theſe to paſs for the Salvation of Mankind; they have little Reaſon to hope for any benefit of Gods Grace and Goodneſs.

As man is an Intellectual Creature, endued with a never dying ſoul; ſo is he a ſociable Creature, viz. living in the Offices of commanding and obeying; and to this end God hath endued thoſe who Govern with a power of puniſhing and reſtraining the diſobedient, and preferring and rewarding the juſt and obedient. In this Society men are protected and ſecured in their Perſons and Fortunes; and this is that Power from which every man can truly call thoſe things he legaly poſſeſſes, to be his. And what does God now require of man for all that he hath done for him,

but to honor, serve, and trust in God, and to be content with that condition, in which God and his Superiors have placed him!

But if Subjects neglect to endeavor to preserve peace and society by Justice and Obedience to the Laws by which they are protected and secured in their Lives and Fortunes; and instead thereof, dispute the Authority and Reason of them; what can follow but endless contention and confusion, to the infinite misery of honest and just persons? If they be not content with the Governors God and their Superiors have set over them, and whom in Conscience they are bound to obey; what Reason have they to expect others should obey such Governors as they make, whom every man in conscience is bound to disobey? If they judge their Governors to be bad, they are such as God pleases; and herein they ascribe to themselves a Power, which is only due to God Almighty: and while they are kicking against the pricks, they do not consider the goodness of God endureth yet daily; and instead of giving God thanks for their preservation, they are not content with their condition; but if they rightly consider it, murmure and complain against God himself. If the publike Prayers of the Church do not please them, let them consider that the Governors of the Church are commanded to make them; and that he who hears not, and disobeys the Church, is to be accounted as an Infidel and Heathen; and that the publike Worship and Service of God is to be preferred before any private; nor can any man return God thanks for publique benefits, but by his publique Praises and Thanksgiving; and that no less power than derived from the publique Governors of the Church, can prescribe publique Praises and Thanksgiving to God.

In this Church and State of England, the Members of it have received Christianity, and are protected in their Lives and Fortunes. If any man be so indiscreet as to endeavor the subversion of either, let him seriously consider, whether he can propound to himself any better security, than if he were a Mariner, he should sink the Ship, in which he is preserved from being swallowed up, thereby to advance himself and Fortunes.

The design of this Treatise, is from true and necessary Causes to demonstrate, that the Church and State of England are in equal

equal danger with the Trade of England. *If this appears ſure no* Engliſh-man, *however perſwaded in Opinion otherwiſe, but will lay aſide all remembrance of our fore-paſt Diſſentions, and every one in his ſeveral ſtation, endeavor to help to ſupport the Ship of the Commonwealth, leſt all ſuffer wreck. How this Treatiſe will take or miſs-take with men generally, I cannot tell; but have reaſon to fear the worſt: for if Univerſal Cauſes in Nature produce no effect, but as meeting with particular things and bodies apted and diſpoſed to receive their influences; then much leſs can I hope, in a diſtracted and divided Age, this Treatiſe ſhould prevail over the various diſpoſitions of men, who are generally prejudiced to take things of this nature in the worſt ſenſe. Yet Truth is ſacred, and a Divine Air attends it, which in time will prevail; nor do I deſire, that upon any other account this Treatiſe may find any acceptance.*

AD-

ADMONITION
TO THE
READER.

THe Principles of all Learning and Reaſoning are three. The firſt are Things and Actions, each of which muſt be before known, and known by ſome certain name, which may expreſs or ſignifie ſuch a Thing or Act, and not another Thing or Act; as a Man, an Angle; Killing, Murder, *&c.* Theſe Things and Actions are two-fold, Senſible and Intelligible: Senſible, as a man; Intelligible, as an Angle. Senſible things, as a man, may be perceived by the Senſes, but cannot be defined; Intelligible Things, as an Angle, may be defined, but cannot be perceived by the Senſes. As in Things, ſo in Actions, Senſible may be perceived by the Senſes, as killing another, but cannot be defined: Intelligible, as Murther, Juſtice, *&c.* may be defined, but cannot be perceived by the Senſes.

2. The ſecond Principles are Petitions, which are immediate Propoſitions; every one of which conſiſts of two parts, *viz.* ſome Thing or Action before underſtood by ſome certain name, and ſome knowledge or aſſurance in one or more of theſe Things or Actions. This knowledge is threefold, *viz.* as it is conſidered or found by Experience to be in the Nature of the Thing; as, that a Man is an Intellectual and Rational Creature; all Right Angles are equal, *&c.* Or, Secondly, as one thing refers to another; as, that all Right Lines drawn

drawn from the Centre to the Circumference of the ſame Circle, are equal; this is neceſſary in the nature of a Right Line, being the ſhorteſt diſtance between two Points: and every point in the Circumference being of equal diſtance from the Centre, it is evident, all Right Lines drawn from the Centre to it, are equal. The Act of Navigation does contradict the Act of the 35 *Eliz.* 11. this is evident, in that the Act of the 35 *Eliz.* 11. enjoyns all *Engliſh* men, who trade to the *United Netherlands*, *Hamborough*, or any of the Ports of the *Eaſterlings*, and all the Subjects of the *United Netherlands*, *Hamburgers*, or any of the *Eaſterlings*, with Beer or Fiſh, to import from parts beyond the Seas 200 Clapboard for every ſix Tuns of Beer or Fiſh which they export, upon penalty of Confiſcation of all ſuch Beer, Fiſh, and Cask; and the Act of Navigation forbids, upon penalty of confiſcation of Ship, Goods, Guns, Tackle, and Ammunition, to import any Clapboard from any of thoſe places by the *Engliſh* or Natives. Or, Thirdly, That every Learner can do or expreſs ſome of theſe Things or Actions before known; as, that a Right line may be drawn from one point to another, A Circle may be deſcribed upon any interval or diſtance given. *Thomas Stiles* may go from *Dover* to *Canterbury* in four hours, *&c.* The aſſurance of any act or thing, is either by Record, indubitable teſtimony of Witneſs, or by ſuch a conſent as no man contradicts.

3. The Third Principles are ſtyled from their excellency, *Dignities*, *Axioms*, *Univerſals*, *Common Notions*, *&c.* Every one of which conſiſts of two parts, *viz.* all things, actions, and buſineſs, under whatſoever names they are expreſſed; and ſome eternal and neceſſary Verity in them as they are propounded; as, Things equal to the ſame thing, are equal among themſelves. So much as is taken from any thing, ſo much leſs will be left; So much more buſineſs may be done, as the means of doing it are more.

Defi-

DEFINITIONS.

What is a Law?

Def. 1. A Law is a Rule, to which all things, ſubject to it, are obliged.

Laws are twofold, Divine and Humane. Divine Laws are either Natural, or Divinely revealed in the Scripture. Humane Laws are Rules or Precepts, which men endued with a rightful power, preſcribe to others ſubject to it.

What is Trade?

Def. 2. Trade is an act of getting, preparing, and exchanging things commodious for Humane convenience and neceſſity.

So as Trade happens three ways: Firſt, by getting things which may be made commodious for men; which are termed the Growths of any place. Secondly, By preparing them to be commodious; which are termed Manufactures. Thirdly, By exchanging theſe for others, or mony; which is termed Merchandizing.

The end of Trade is threefold. *viz.* Strength, Wealth, and Imployment for all ſorts of People.

What is a Church?

Def. 3. A Church, is a Congregation of people, joyning in publick Praiſes, Prayers and thankſgiving to God, for the publick Bleſſings, as well temporal, as ſpiritual, which they receive.

The Doctrine of the Church of *England*, is contained in the *thirty nine* Articles of the Church of *England*.

The Diſcipline of the Church of *England* is contained in the Rites, Ceremonies, Adminiſtration of Sacraments and Publick Prayers, eſtabliſhed in the Book of *Common-Prayer*.

What are the Revenues of the Church of England?

Defin. 4. They are eſtabliſhed means by the Kings of *England*, for maintenance of ſeparated perſons, from worldly imployments, to intends the Ghoſtly office of Viſiting the Sick, of Baptizing Infants; of Burial of the Dead, Adminiſtring the Sacraments, and Preaching Chriſt crucified for the Salvation of Mankind.

PETITIONS.

1. THe Law againſt Naturalization, before the Crown of *England* had the acceſſion of the *American* Plantations, did exclude great numbers of People from ſubjection to the Crown, inhabiting and trading in *England*: and ſo it ſtill doth.

It did exclude all men, who were not natural born *Engliſh*, from enjoying any Lands or Tenements which they ſhould purchaſe; Neither ſhould their Poſterity inherit; Neither might they inhabit and trade in *England*, but by paying Strangers Duties; whereby their Trades would be rendered fruitleſs to themſelves and the Nation: and ſo this law yet continues.

2. Greater numbers of People, is a mean to improve Trade.

This is evident in the nature of Man, in that every man, is in need of being ſupplied by another.

3. Leſſer numbers of People, diminiſh Trade.

4. Greater numbers of People, encreaſe Strength.

5. Leſſer Numbers of People, diminiſh Strength.

6. Lands are valuable, as the Trade of the Place is valuable.

7. The Revenues of the Church of *England* are valuable, as the Lands of *England* are valuable.

8. Trade is a mean to conſerve Peace and Friendſhip.

9. The Doctrine and Diſcipline of the Church of *England*, before the Crown of *England* had the acceſſion of the *American* Plantations, might have been more conveniently and ſecurely propagated in *England*, than out of the Dominions ſubject to the Crown of *England*; and ſo they yet may.

10. The peopling the *American* Plantations, ſubject to the

the Crown of *England*, hath caused lesser numbers of People in *England*.

11. The re-peopling *Ireland*, since the late War and Massacre there, hath caused lesser numbers of People in *England*.

12. The late great Plague and Wars in *England*, have caused lesser numbers of people in *England*, than are supplied by births.

13. The means of propagating the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *England*, are less sufficient in the *American* Plantations, than in *England*.

14. The peopling the *West-Indies*, hath caused lesser numbers of People in *Spain*.

15. The Crown, Church, Wealth, Lands, Liberty, Trade and Glory of *England*, are protected by the strength of *England*.

16. The Crown, Church, &c. of *Spain*, are protected by the strength of *Spain*.

17. The *Act of Navigation*, made 12 *Caroli* 2. *cap.* 18. hath caused lesser numbers of people in all the Ports of *England*, in that the Ships, Lading, Goods, Guns, Tackle and Ammunition, are very many ways liable to Confiscation.

18. The Timber of *England* was wanting and decayed, before the *Act of Navigation*.

This appears by the *Stat.* of the 35 *H.* 8. 17. & the 35 *El.* 11.

19. The means ordained by the 1 *Eliz.* 13. and the 35. *Eliz.* 11. for supplying the want and decay of the Timber of *England*, are excluded by the *Act of Navigation*.

20. Timber is a necessary mean to build Ships.

21. The loss and decay of the Shipping of *England* must not be supplied by buying forrein Ships: This appears by the *Act of Navigation*, in that if any *English-man* trades in any forein-built Ship, to any of our Plantations, or to any Port of *England*, *Wales*, *Ireland*, or the Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, or to any of the Islands subject to the Crown of *England*, she is forfeit, Goods, Guns, Ammunition and Tackle.

22. Ships are necessary means in Navigation.

23. Navigation is a neceſſary mean of vending the Growths and Manufactures of *England* into Forrein parts, unleſs it be into *Scotland.*

24. The Acts made 18 and 20 *Caroli* 2. *Caps.* 1. have excluded the Importation of lean Cattle out of *Ireland.*

25. The valuable Trades of *England* with *Ireland*, for Hops, Beer, Bills of exchange for money, all ſorts of Hats, Stockins, Cloath, and Stuffs of all ſorts; Hides, all ſorts of Dying-Stuffs; all ſorts of Ribbons; all ſorts of Silks, as well wrought as unwrought, Gold, Silver, and Silk-lace, *&c.* was maintained by the Product of the *Iriſh*-Cattle imported out of *Ireland.*

26. Men are neceſſary to improve Trade.

27. Money is a convenient mean to improve Trade.

28. Stock is a convenient mean to improve Trade.

29. Men are neceſſary means in Trade.

30. Money is a convenient mean in Trade.

31. The Act of 43 *Eliz.* 2. hath diverted many men and much money from the valuable Trades of *England*, and the Fiſhing-Trade, in relieving idle Perſons, whereby, though the number of people be now much leſs than when this Law was made; yet the charge of maintaining poor people is generally more, in many places 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 fold more.

32. The *Engliſh* Nation conſumes all the Commodities of *France* imported.

33. The Commodities of *France* imported, exceed in value the *Engliſh* exported.

Annot. Mr. *Fortry*, a Gentleman of the Kings Privy-Chamber, in his Treatiſe of *Englands* Intereſt and Improvement, ſaies, *pag.* 22. That the exceſs of the *French* Commodities imported, above the *Engliſh* exported, is above ſixteen hundred thouſand Pounds a year; which did appear to the now King of *France*, upon a deſign he had to forbid Trade between *England* and *France*; and *page* 22, 23, 24, he gives it in the Particulars: whereupon the King of *France* finding how much it would prove to his loſs, to forbid the trade, laid

laid it by: but raiſed the Cuſtoms of ſome of our *Engliſh* Commodities, whereby the vent of them is much hindered.

34. All the *Canary* Wines imported into *England*, are conſumed in it.

35. The *Canary*-wines imported, do exceed in value the *Engliſh* Commodities exported into the *Canaries*.

Annot. I cannot exactly compute the exceſs, but have it from good hands, that the *Canary* wines imported, are yearly about thirteen thouſand Pipes, which at 20 *lib.* the Pipe amount to 260000 *lib.* yearly; and that our Commodities exported, do not amount to 65000 *l.* Before we did exceed ſo much in drinking them, we imported them at 10 *l.* the pipe, and traded to the *Canaries* in barter of our Commodities for the Wines.

36. The Retail-trade of *England* is managed by many more perſons than is neceſſary.

37. Trade is a mean to ſupport peace and friendſhip.

38. The valuable Trades of *England* with *Scotland*, for all ſorts of Wire ready made: all ſorts of Haber-daſhers Ware, as Hats, Ribbons, Buttons, Gloves, and Bandſtrings of all ſorts: all ſorts of Upholſters ware, as Hangings, Stools, Chairs, *&c.* all ſorts of Cutlers ware, as Knives, Sizers, Sheaths for Knives, Syths and Sycles: all ſorts of Slop-ſellers ware, as Stockins, Drawers, Caps, Courſe ſhifts, and Frocks of all ſorts, was chiefly driven by means of the product of their fat Cattle, and Fiſh imported.

39. The Act 15 *Caroli* 2. *cap.* 7. Intituled *Trade encouraged*, did exclude the Importation of fat Cattle and Fiſh out of *Scotland*; unleſs upon ſuch terms, as the Merchants and Drovers ſhould import them to loſs.

Common Notions, or Axioms.

1. EVery Buſineſs will be ſo much hindred, as the means of doing it are excluded.

2. In

Common Notions, or Axioms.

2. In every thing, the Effects will be as the Cauſes are.

3. Every Buſineſs will be ſo much hindred, as it might be more ſecurely and conveniently done.

4. Every Buſineſs will be ſo much hindred, as the means are leſs ſufficient.

5. Every thing will be ſo much endangered, as the means of protecting it are diminiſhed.

6. Every thing will be ſo much diminiſhed, as the means of ſupplying the wants and decays of it are excluded.

7. If the neceſſary means of doing any Buſineſs be wanting and decayed, that Buſineſs will be ſo much hindred, as the means are diminiſhed.

8. Things will be diminiſhed, if the means of doing them are hindred, and the loſs and decay of them not otherwiſe ſupplied.

9. The doing things will be ſo much hindred, as the means of doing them are diminiſhed.

10. The doing things will be ſo much hindred, as the neceſſary means of doing them are hindred.

11. Every Buſineſs will be diminiſhed, if the means of doing it are excluded.

12. Every Buſineſs will be diminiſhed, if the means of doing it are diverted.

13. Where the conſumption of things Imported, exceeds in value the things Exported, the loſs will be as the Exceſs is.

14. Every thing will be ſo much endangered, as the means of ſupporting it are diminiſhed.

15. Every thing is vainly done, and to no benefit, which is done by more than needs.

A Premonition to the READER.

IN every Rational Propoſition, is aſſumed ſome Thing or Act before known by ſome certain Name, which expreſſes this

this Thing or Act, and no Thing or Act beſides; as, a Line, a Law, a Man, *&c.*

This Thing or Act may be more reſtrainedly aſſumed; as, a Right Line, the Law againſt Naturalization, An *Engliſh* man, a *Dutch* man, *Tho. a Stile*, *John a Noakes*, &c.

Theſe Things or Acts may be conditionally aſſumed; as, if two Triangles have two ſides equal, and the Angles comprehended by thoſe ſides be equal; if a Law commands or forbids, if a man upon ſuch a time makes a Hedge, *&c.*

When any thing aſſumed in a Rational Propoſition is a thing without life, as a Triangle, a Ship, *&c.* term this the *Subject* of the Propoſition: if a living Creature, as a Man, the *Engliſh* Nation, *&c.* which does any Act, term this the *Agent*. If a Law, or any other Action, the *Act*.

Every Rational Propoſition conſiſts of two parts, *viz.* of one or more Things or Acts before known by ſome certain Names; and ſome Affirmation or Negation in theſe Things or Acts which was not known before in any *Petition*, or demonſtrated *Propoſition*; and is twofold, *viz.* a *Problem*, or *Theorem*.

A *Problem* is, when you affirm how ſomething may be done, or came to paſs; as, upon a Right Line given, how to make or conſtitute a Triangle, whoſe ſides ſhall be equal: How the *Dutch* manage a greater Trade than the *Engliſh*, *&c.* A *Theorem* is, when ſome knowledg is propounded in the Thing or Act, which was not known before in any *Petition*, or demonſtrated *Propoſition*; as, the three Angles of every Right-lined Triangle are equal: The Act of Navigation does hinder the Trade of *England*, *&c.* Whether the *Propoſition* be *Problem* or *Theorem*, this part is termed the *Queſtion* of the *Propoſition*.

When you underſtand a Rational *Propoſition*, and the parts of it, you proceed to the conſtruction, or manner how the Queſtion of the Propoſition may be reſolved, if it be neceſſary; which is in every *Problem*, not always in a *Theorem*. But herein you muſt not require any Act which was not before underſtood to be done, or could be done by every Learner.

Then

Then you proceed to the Demonstration of the *Question* of the Proposition; and herein you first establish an *Axiom*, which you understand to be eternal and necessary, as, the Rule to take your measure by, for the Major Proposition; as things equal to the same thing, are all equal; every Act will be so much hindred, as the means of doing it are excluded.

In your Minor Proposition you so dispose the mean Knowledge, or Knowledge before understood in the Thing or Act in the Proposition, which must be expressed in the condition, or some *Petition*, or demonstrated Proposition, to one part of the *Axiom*; so that the other part of the *Axiom* may necessarily determine the Question of the Proposition, if the Demonstration be Affirmative; or inforce some contradiction to what was before understood, which is termed an absurdity, if the Demonstration be Negative.

If *Reader*, I be not at first Reading understood by thee, practice in a few Propositions, and it will much enable thee: and so I submit to thy Judgment, whether what is said be not more easily intelligible, than to be twenty years instructed in learning Grammar, Logick, and *Aristotle*, whereby it is impossible any progression of Knowledge can be begotten; but Youth of either Sex are more capable of Instruction without the trouble of any of them.

Though a *Problem* be a Proposition wherein you affirm how a thing may be done or came to pass; yet every *Problem* may be resolved by a *Theorem*: for example, the first Proposition of the first Book of *Euclid* is a *Problem*, *viz.* How upon Right Line given, as *a b*, to constitute or make a Triangle, whose sides shall be equal, say,

Subject, Is a Right Line *a b*.

Question. How upon it to constitute or make a Triangle, whose sides shall be equal.

Construction. By the 3 *Pet.* *a* being the Centre, *a b* the Interval or distance, describe a Circle. Also *b* being the Centre, and *b a* the Distance, describe another Circle; and where the Circles cut, note *c*. By the 2 *Pet.* from *a* to *c* draw a Right Line *a c*. and from *b* to *c*, draw a right Line *b c*, which

which may make the Triangle *a b c*. I say, all the sides of the Triangle *a c*, *b c*, and *a b* are equal.

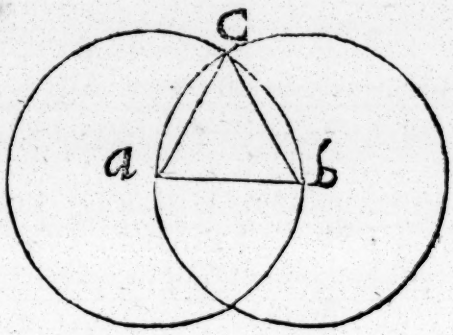
Ax. 1. For things equal to the same thing, are all equal.

Pet. 5. But *a c* is equal to *a b*, being Rayes of the same Circle.

Pet. 5. And *b c*. is equal to the same side *b a*.

Therefore all the sides *a c*, *b c*, and *a b* are equal, which was propounded.

Which *Problem* may thus be resolved by a *Theorem*.



Prop. 1. *Theorem* 1.

If upon a Right Line, as *a b*, a Circle, whose distance or interval from the Centre is *a b*, be described; and another Circle, whose interval is *b a*, be described, whereby the Circles are cut in *c*; and from *a* to *c*, a right Line be drawn, and so from *b* to *c*, which may make the Triangle *a c b*, all the sides will be equal.

Subject, A Right Line *a b*.

Condition 1. That the Centre *a*, the distance *a b*, a Circle be described; and also *b* the Centre, the distance *b a*, another Circle be described; and where the Circles cut, note *c*.

Cond. 2. That from *a* to *c* a Right Line be drawn, and so from *b* to *c*, which may make the Triangle *a c b*.

Question. Whether all the sides be equal. I say, they are.

Ax. 1. For things equal to the same thing, are all equal.

Pet. 5. But *a c* is equal to the side *a b*.

Pet. 5. And *b c* is equal to the same side *b a*.

There-

Therefore all the ſides of the Triangle *a c b* are equal; which was to be demonſtrated. So as the Demonſtration is the ſame in both.

Here, *Reader*, thou mayſt underſtand, that by Principles rightly underſtood, and by a Method of Reaſoning preſcribed, which may be obſerved in *Geometry* and *Numbers*; and in all Arts and Sciences, as well as in *Geometry* and *Numbers*, the whole Demonſtration is made up of leſs than three Lines. Let us now ſee how it may be reſolved by the Rules of Logick and *Ariſtotle*; and herein we will take *Clavius* for our Guide, who was eſteemed the greateſt Philoſopher and Mathematician of the Age, and the beſt Commentator upon *Euclid*. *Clavius*, I ſay, having hudled up a Demonſtration (as he calls it) of this Propoſition, like a *Dutch* Reckoning, wherein no Method of Logick or *Ariſtotle* is obſerved, and whereby a man may ſooner find a Hare ſitting in a wood, then underſtand how the mean knowledg in the *Subject* is ſo diſpoſed to one part of the *Axiom*, that the other part may determine the *Queſtion* of the *Propoſition*; in his *Scholium* upon this *Propoſition* attempts to reſolve this Demonſtration by the Rules of Logick and *Ariſtotle*, and ſays,

But that thou mayſt ſee that many demonſtrations are contained in one *Propoſition*, it pleaſes me to reſolve this firſt *Propoſition* into its firſt Principles, the beginning being made up from the laſt demonſtrative *Syllogiſm*. If any man therefore will prove the Triangle *a b c*, made up in the Method aforeſaid to be equilateral, he muſt uſe this demonſtrative *Syllogiſm*.

23 *Def.* Every Triangle having three equal ſides, is equilateral.

The Triangle *a b c* hath three equal ſides.

Therefore the Triangle *a b c* is equilateral.

This will confirm the Minor in another *Syllogiſm*.

Ax. 1. Things equal to the ſame thing, are equal among themſelves.

The two ſides *a c*, *b c* are equal to the ſame ſide *a b*.

Therefore the two ſides *a c*, *b c* are equal; and furthermore all the three ſides *a b*, *b c*, *a c* are equal.

Clavius

Clavius ſhould have done well to have chained up this cloſer, for 'tis broke looſe from its fellows; nor does the Minor in this or the precedent pretended Demonſtration any ways appear.

But this will binde up the Minor of this *Syllogiſm*, by this Reaſon.

15 *Dif.* Lines drawn from the Centre to the Circumference of a Circle, are equal.

The Lines *a b*, *a c* are drawn from the Centre *a*, to the Circumference *c b d.*

Therefore the Lines *a b*, *a c* are equal.

And by the ſame Reaſon, the Lines *a b*, *b c* are equal, when as they are drawn from the Centre *b* to the Circumference *c a d.* Wherefore the Minor of the precedent *Syllogiſm* will be confirmed in the whole.

So as the beginning is from the laſt demonſtrative Syllogiſm; and yet this laſt demonſtrative Syllogiſm is no where to be found. And ſo I leave it to thee, Reader, *to judge of the nearneſs and certitude of this way of reaſoning.*

Neither can the other Propoſitions not only of *Euclid*, but of other Mathematicians, be otherwiſe reſolved; therefore Mathematicians do neglect that reſolution in their Demonſtrations, becauſe that they demonſtrate that which is propounded, more briefly and eaſily without it; as may evidently appear in the former Demonſtration.

But to what purpoſe then, is Youth trained up for twenty years, or more, in the ſtudies of Logick *and* Ariſtotle; *whenas after all, they muſt be neglected, as tedious and difficult? and if they be ſuperfluous and uſeleſs in Scientifical and Demonſtrative learning, then muſt they be much more in Dialectical and Probable, where the Concluſion is more uncertain and leſs probable than the premiſſes; from whence confuſion and contention doth neceſſarily follow, without any poſſible means of encreaſing Knowledg: and from hence it proceeds, that there are ſo many Sects among the* Peripateticks, *which are all derived from* Ariſtotle, *as from one and the ſame Trunk and Fountain, and of which you juſtly complain in your Preface of the Excellency and Nobility of* Mathematical *knowledg.*

When two or more *Propoſitions* ſo ſucceed one another, that

that the ſame *Axiom* determines the *Queſtion* of them all, the ſubſequent *Propoſitions* I term *Corollaries*, and eſtabliſh only the mean knowldedge in the Thing or Act in the *Corollary*. But for thy recreation, *Reader*, thou maiſt, as occaſion ſerves, make up the *Demonſtration* into a perfect *Syllogiſm*, as ſhall be done in the firſt *Corollary* of the enſuing Diſcourſe.

In the *Annotations* upon the *Propoſitions*, I give an account of the *Conſequences* in *Particularss*, which have enſued from the Reaſons of the *Propoſitions*, and ſometimes enlarge upon the nature and end of what is propounded, and ſtate the Caſe as it was before the Reaſons in the Propoſition.

Now, *Reader*, I have but this one Requeſt more, which is, That thou doſt adviſedly conſider the *principles*; whether in the *Petitions*, plain truth and the nature of the things be not juſtly ſtated; and that the *Axioms* be not eternally and univerſally neceſſary: and that in reading this Diſcourſe thou proceedeſt not too faſt, but takeſt all before thee; for as God and Nature never proceed by jumps, but by a wonderful manner, known only to God himſelf, in a continued progreſſion, from the firſt diſpoſition of Matter: ſo all humane Learning proceeds from the right underſtanding of Principles, and obſerving the *mediums* by which the *Queſtion* of every *propoſition* is reſolved. If thou jumpeſt, thou art lame ever after, which no Wiſdom or Learning can otherwiſe correct. If I have erred in the Rules of Reaſoning, I will aſcribe it an act of friendſhip, to be informed; and if any man ſhall propound an eaſier, ſhorter, or plainer way of Reaſoning, I am ſo far from being offended, that I will become his Diſciple, and the Common-wealth of Learning will be advanced by it.

ERRATA.

FOr 42 *El.* read 43 *El.* In concluſ. of *Prop.* 22, p. 70. r. valuable Trades, *&c. Annot.* p. 70. l. 5. *del. Scotland and.* and l. 8. to *Ireland*, add, *and Scotland.*

Treat. 2. Epiſtle Reader, *p. ult. l.* 17. r. the *Dutch* in the year 1648.

THE

EQUAL DANGER

Of the

CHURCH, STATE, and *TRADE*

Of England.

Prop. 1. *Theorem* 1.

THe Law againſt Naturalization, before the Crown of *England* had the acceſſion of the *American* Plantations, did hinder the improvement of the valuable Trades of *England*, and the Fiſhing Trade.

Act. The Law againſt Naturalization.

Queſtion. Whether, *&c.* it hindred the improvement of the valuable Trades of *England*, and the Fiſhing Trade. I ſay it did.

Ax. 1. For every buſineſs will be ſo much hindred, as the means are excluded.

Pet. 2. But greater numbers of People, are a mean to improve Trade.

Pet. 1. And the Law againſt Naturalization, before the Crown of *England* had the acceſſion of the *American* Plan-

tations, did exclude great numbers of People from inhabiting and Trading with us.

Therefore it hindred the improvement of the valuable Trades of *England*, and the Fishing Trade; which was to be demonstrated.

Apology.

Reader, I do not dispute the Authority of the Law against Naturalization in this Propolition, nor shall I hereafter in any Proposition in this Discourse dispute the Authority of any Law: I only affirm, that all humane wisdom and prudence is short-sighted in foreseeing all the events which may happen in making Laws; and it often comes to pass, that the ends designed by Legislators, are so far from being attained by Laws, that other inconveniences not foreseen have ensued, which were more mischievous than the inconveniences designed to have been prevented: And therefore our Ancestors heretofore did usually in preparing Laws, provide that they should be of no longer continuance than the end of next Session of Parliament; so that if the ends designed were not attained, the Laws themselves should expire. Nor do I desire any Innovation in Laws either in Church or State; but could wish (if the wisdom of God had not otherwise disposed humane affairs) that Humane Laws, were as the Laws of Nature, immutable. But since it hath pleased God to make all humane affairs variable and mutable, it is therefore necessary that all Governments be endued with a power which may order and govern their affairs according to the various disposition of things, as they are disposed in time or place.

Annot.

Greater numbers of people improve Trade. This is necessary in the nature of man, in that every man is in need of another to supply his necessities, whereby Trade is increased; but though every mans necessities must generally be supplied by another

another, yet ſo great a Providence is over induſtrious men, that ſcarce any man (not ſick, aged, or impotent) but by induſtry might earn more than would ſupply his neceſſities; and ſo much as any man gets by being truly induſtrious above what ſupplies his neceſſities, is ſo much beneficial to himſelf & family, & alſo an enriching to the place. From hence it is, that the Province of *Holland* and *Weſt-Friezeland* (which hath ſcarce any thing conducing to the benefit of Trade, yet) abounding with induſtrious men, doth above all other places in the world, grow rich and moſt powerful by Trade.

Objections againſt admiſſion of Foreiners.

The Objections againſt the admiſſion of Foreiners to plant with us upon equal Liberty with the Natives of *England*, have been That thereby the peace of State and Church would be endangered by confuſion and diſorder, and that Foreiners would eat the bread out of the Natives mouthes: but theſe are inconſiderately ſpoken.

1. For all things and actions are to be conſidered either in their nature or end, or as they refer to ſome other cauſe, thing, or act. I ſay, the peace of the State would not have been endangered by admiſſion of Foreiners to have had equal freedom in Trade with the Natives of *England*: for Trade is ſo far from being dangerous in its nature, that it is ſo neceſſary, that all men who ever were born, or ſhall be, are Traders, either by themſelves or others: it would not therefore have been dangerous to the State, to have admitted Foreiners to plant with us upon equal freedom from the nature of Trade.

2. Neither would it have been dangerous to the State from the ends deſigned by Trade, which are ſtrength, wealth, and imployment for all ſorts of people. *Hamor* and *Sichem*, *Gen.* 34. 20, *&c.* when they deſired the admiſſion of *Jacob* and his family to plant with them; their Reaſons were, firſt, they were *peaceable*; ſo are all men who make Trade their buſineſs; for war, either deſtroys or endangers it.

Secondly, *The Land was large enough*: I am ſure ours was, before we had the acceſſion of the *American* Plantations, much larger, better, and convenient for Trade than the *United Netherlands*, who from this principal cauſe, have ſo far outdone and undone us by it. The benefit the *Sichemites* ſhould receive, were, firſt, *their daughters interchangeably ſhould be taken for wives*: Secondly, *the Cattel, and Subſtance, and every Beaſt of theirs ſhould be the Sichemites.* Theſe reaſons ſo far prevailed, that the *Sichemites* conſented to undergo Circumciſion to have the benefit of them: whereas it is not propounded to entertain Foreiners ſo as to receive Law from them; but that they ſubmit to the Laws of *England*, in enjoying the freedom of Engliſh-men; and hereby the intereſt of Foreiners being ſecured, their ſtrength as well as wealth would have been gained by the Engliſh.

3. It could not be dangerous to the State by confuſion and diſorder, when Foreiners ſeek admiſſion in ſubmitting to the ſame Laws as the Natives do. *Mahomet* the 2. (that great ſcourge of Chriſtianity and Mankind) having taken and unpeopled *Conſtantinople* in the year 1453. by granting free Trade and Religion to all people, in a ſhort time did well people that great and deſolate City; yet ſince that time I never heard or read of any danger or confuſion thereby, which hapned to the *Turkiſh* State. *Selymus* the firſt, after the taking of *Tauris* and *Grand Cairo*, tranſlated the *Perſian* and *Egyptian* Artificers, after the cuſtom of the *Romans*, to *Conſtantinople*, to the great benefit and no danger of it. *Edward* the 3. (a Prince as prudent as victorious,) invited all *Flemmings* and *Walloons* to plant and eſtabliſh woollen Manufactures in *England*; and he himſelf became ſecurity for their enjoyment of all the priviledges and immunities granted them: nor do we read of any confuſion or danger to the State which enſued thereby. Of later times, yet before *England* had the acceſſion of the *American* Plantations, Queen *Elizabeth* entertained the *Walloons*, which ſought refuge in *England*, from the rigid ſeverity of the Duke of *Alva*'s government, and planted them at *Canterbury*, *Norwich*, *Colcheſter*,

ster, and other places, to the incredible benefit of the Southern and Eastern parts of *England*, without the least prejudice of, or danger to the State.

Fourthly, Neither would it have been dangerous to the Church of *England* to have admitted all sorts of Foreiners with the free enjoyment of their Religion; for the Church being secured by the Civil Power, as well as the State, the Church would have enjoyed equal security with the State herein: and though the Church of *England*, and almost all the established Churches in Christendom, have been violated by men of different Religions, and Consciences (as they called them) yet this was ever done by the Natives upon the account of Faction, not Trade, under pretence of Religion and Conscience; whereas this was never practised by Foreiners, who enjoyed the freedom of their Religion, no not in *Amsterdam*.

Fifthly, *They would have eaten the bread out of the Natives mouths.* If the Natives would have been as industrious and honest as the Foreiners, they needed not have feared it; whereas by denying Foreiners, the Natives of *England* have eat the bread out of the mouths of all those who imploy them in Trade, and thereby starved the Trade of the Nation to the bounds of it; and given the *Dutch* an opportunity of driving all the Forein Trade of the world, where the *English* and they trade upon equal terms.

Instances in Particulars of the losses the English Nation sustained, before it had the accession of the American *Plantations, by not free admission of Foreiners.*

1. Sir *Walter Rawleigh* in his Observations upon Trade, which he Dedicated to King *James*, takes notice, that this Kingdom in 55 years lost above 25 millions of pounds, besides other incredible advantages which would have accrewed to this Kingdom in strength and Trade, by the *Dutch* dressing and dying our white Clothes; yet if the Law against Naturalization had permitted it, this wealth, and these

theſe incredible advantages might have been much better got by the *Engliſh* : firſt, in that theſe white Clothes might have been cheaper had in *England* than in the *United Netherlands*. 2. In that men might have been maintained in the dreſſing them cheaper in Clothes and diet by one third peny; for then this Kingdom paid no Excize for Beer, Ale, or Raiment, which then was and yet is in the *United Netherlands*, to the value of a third peny more than they might have been bought for in *England*. 3. Our Fullers-earth was, and is better and cheaper than any can be had in the *United Netherlands*.

2. All thoſe men who were imployed in the Manufactures of our Wool abroad, might have been cheaper imployed in *England*, in all theſe particulars, if it had pleaſed the Law againſt Naturalization to have permitted it; which for ought I know might have been of as much or more advantage to the Kingdom, than the dying and dreſſing our white Clothes.

3. And the Manufactures of the Lead and Tin which were got in *England* (and wherein we only were the Miners and Drudges) might with theſe Advantages have been better and cheaper done in *England* than elſewhere; which perhaps was as great as theſe we loſt both in dying and dreſſing our white Clothes, and the Manufactures made of our Wool in Forein parts.

4 Sir *Walter Rawleigh* further takes notice, that in four Towns in the Eaſt Countries within the Sound, *Queensborough*, *Elbing*, *Stetyn*, and *Dantzick*, were yearly vented between 30 and 40000 laſt of Herring by the *Dutch*, at 15 or 16 *lib.* the laſt, which amounts to 620000 *lib.* and by us none.

To *Denmark*, *Sweden*, *Liefland*, *Rivel*, *Narve*, and other Ports in the Sound, were carried and vented by the *Dutch* above 10000 laſt of Herring, at about 15 or 16 *lib.* the laſt, which amounts to about 170000 *lib.*

Into *Ruſſia* the *Dutch* ſent above 1500 laſt of Herring, ſold at 30 *s.* the Barrel, which amounted to 27000 *lib.* and

we

we not above 20 or 30. *I am ſure we ſend none now.*

To *Stoad*, *Hamborough*, *Bream*, *Embden* upon the River *Elb*, *Weaſer*, and *Embs*, were carried and vented of fiſh and Herring 6000 laſt, which at 15 or 16 *lib.* the laſt, amounted to 100000 *lib.* by us none.

To *Cleveland*, *Gulickland*, and to *Germany* up the *Rhine* and *Main*, were vented by the *Dutch* 2200 laſt of Herrings, ſold at 20 *lib.* the laſt, which came to 44000 *lib.* by us none.

Up the River *Maze*, *Leigh*, *Maſtrick*, *Vendlow*, *Zutphen*, *Daventer*, *Campen*, *Swoll*, and all over *Luyckland*, were carried and vented 7000 laſt of Herrings, at 140000 *lib.* by us none.

To *Roan* were carried 5000 laſt of Herring, and ſold by the *Dutch* at 20 *lib.* the laſt, which came to 100000 *lib.* by us not 100 laſt.

To *Gelderland*, *Artois*, *Henalt*, *Brabant*, and *Flanders* were carried between 8 and 9000 laſt, ſold at 18 *lib.* the laſt, 171000 *lib.* by us none.

So as by this account the *Dutch* when we had a conſiderable Trade by Fiſhing, did acquire a yearly revenue of 1372000 *lib.* by the fiſhing Trade upon the Coaſt of *England* and *Scotland*; yet Sir *Walter Rawleigh* left out *Spain* and *France* (except *Roan*) and the *Dutch* fiſh-trade into the Streights, and what they conſumed among themſelves, which doubtleſs was very conſiderable. And yet as all this fiſh was caught upon our Coaſt, and ſo might have been much more conveniently caught and cured by us; ſo might the fiſhers have been much more cheaper maintained by us, than by the *Dutch*, for the reaſons aforeſaid; and our Harbours much better and more ſafe for the Shipping, than thoſe of the *United Netherlands*, if the Law againſt Naturalization had been diſpenced with. Nay, I am content to ſubmit it to the judgment of any impartial man, who either knows, or ever heard of *England*, and the *United Netherlands*; whether the Coaſt of *England*, beſides the Fiſhermen, could not much better and cheaper have maintained all

the

he people in the *United Netherlands*, than the *United Netherlands* could?

Prop. 2. *Theorem* 2.

The Law against Naturalization, before the Crown of *England* had the acceſſion of the *American* Plantations, did hinder the improvement of the value of the Lands of *England*.

Act. The Law againſt Naturalization.

Queſtion. Whether before the Crown of *England* had the *American* Plantation, it hindred the improvement of the value of the Lands of *England*? I ſay it did.

Ax. 2. For in every thing the effects will be as the cauſes are.

Pet. 6. But Lands are valuable as the Trade of the Place is valuable.

Prop. 1. And the Law againſt Naturalization before the Crown of *England* had the acceſſion of the *American* Plantations, did hinder the improvement of the valuable Trades of *England* and the Fiſhing Trade.

Therefore the Law againſt Naturalization, did hinder the improvement of the value of the Lands of *England*; which was to be demonſtrated.

Annot.

Lands are valuable as the Trade of the place is. From hence it is, that in the Kingdom of *Ireland* Lands (which are naturally very fruitful, yet having little or no Trade) are of little or no value. The Iſle of *Ely*, Marſhland, and the fens of *Lincolnſhire*, are as good and bigger than the Province of *Holland* and *Weſt-Frizeland*, and may be kept for leſs charge; yet in the Province of *Holland*, Lands are at forty years purchaſe; and in the fens of the Iſle of *Ely*, Marſhland and *Lincoln-*

Lincolnſhire, the charge does near amount to the Profit; and the value of Lands in very many places of *London*, is of above a thouſand times more, than if they were in many hundred thouſand other parts of *England*; for which no other reaſon can be given, but the Trade of thoſe places of *London* above the other.

Corollary.

By the ſame Reaſon, the Law againſt Naturalization, before the Crown of *England* had the acceſſion of the *American* Plantations, did hinder the improvemnt of the value of the Revenues of the Church.

*Pet.*7. For the Revenues of the Church of *England* are valuable, as the Lands of *England* are.

*Prop.*2. And the Law againſt Naturalization did hinder the improvement of the value of the Lands of *England.*

Reader, I now make good my promiſe in the Premoniti-on, of eſtabliſhing a *Corollary* into a perfect Demonſtration; which may be thus done.

Prop. Theorem.

The Law againſt Naturalization, before the Crown of *England* had the acceſſion of the *American* Plantations, did hinder the improvement of the value of the Revenues of the Church of *England.*

Act. The Law againſt Naturalization.

Queſtion. Whether, *&c.* it hindred the improvement of the value of the Revenues of the Church of *England.* I ſay it did.

Ax. 2. For in every thing, the effects will be as the causes are.

Pet. 7. But the Revenues of the Church of *England* are valuable as the Lands are.

Prop. 2. And the Law against Naturalization, before the Crown of *England* had the accession of the *American* Plantations, did hinder the improvement of the value of the Lands of *England.*

Therefore it hindred the improvement of the value of the Revenues of the Church of *England*; which was to be demonstrated.

By doing this often, any *Reader* will be enabled to understand the Parts of a Proposition, and the Reasons which determine the Question.

Prop. 3. *Theorem* 3.

The Law against Naturalization, before the Crown of *England* had the accession of the *American* Plantations, did hinder the encrease of the strength of *England.*

Act. The Law against Naturalization.

Question. Whether, *&c.* it hindred the encrease of the strength of *England.* I say it did.

Ax. 1. For every thing will be so much hindred, as the means are excluded.

Pet. 4. But greater numbers of people encrease strength.

Pet. 1. And the Law against Naturalization, before the Crown of *England* had the *American* Plantations, did exclude great numbers of people out of *England.*

Therefore it did hinder the encrease of the strength of *England, &c.* which was to be demonstrated.

Annotation.

The encreaſe of the ſtrength and power of Princes and States happens but two wayes; either by Conqueſt, from whence miſery, ſlaughter, devaſtation, poverty, hatred, and unwilling and forceable ſubjection enſue; or by receiving the voluntary ſubjection of ſuch, who ſeek Protection from thoſe Princes and States where their intereſt may be more improved, and they more ſecurely protected in their lives and fortunes. How much then is this way of acquiring Dominion, by ſecurity, Riches, Peace and Love, to be preferred before the other, which never comes to paſs but by miſery, Poverty and force? Add hereunto the dangers which attend Princes and States in acquiring Dominion by Conqueſt; whereas no Prince or State incur any danger by acquiring Dominion over ſuch Perſons who ſeek to improve the intereſt, as well as power of ſuch Princes and States who receive and entertain them.

Prop. 4. *Theorem.* 4.

The Law againſt Naturalization, before the Crown of *England* had the acceſſion of the *American* Plantations, did hinder the Propagation of the Doctrine and Diſcipline of the Church of *England*.

Act. The Law againſt Naturalization.

Queſtion. Whether, *&c.* it hindred the Propagation of the Doctrine & Diſcipline of the Church of *England*. I ſay it did.

Ax. 3. For every thing will be ſo much hindred, as it might be more ſecurely and conveniently done.

Pet. 9. But before the Crown of *England* had the acceſſion of the *American* Plantations, the Doctrine and Diſcipline of the Church of *England* might have been more ſe-

curely and conveniently propagated upon men in ſubjection to the Crown of *England*, than others.

Pet. 1. And the Law againſt Natura'ization did exclude great numbers of People from ſubjection to the Crown of *England:*

Therefore it hindred the propagation of the Doctrines and Diſcipline of the Church of *England*; which was to be demonſtrated.

Annot.

No man can be compelled to be good; though every man may be juſtly puniſhed for intending, ſpeaking, and doing ill. Actions, words, and intentions are good and bad as they relate to ſome ſuperior thing or cauſe. Man then is to be conſidered in his nature; as he is born a ſociable Creature, that is in ſubjection to God and his Superiors, and their Laws: this ſubjection being natural, he is purely paſſive in it; it is not in his power to make it more or leſs. In this ſubjection God hath made man a free agent in all his Intentions, Words, and Actions: thoſe Intentions, Words, and Actions which conform to the Honour of God and mens rightful Superiors, & are in obedience to their Laws are good and juſt; thoſe which by negligence or diſobedience are omitted, or contrary, are bad and unjuſt. All men by Nature are alike obliged to honor God, and have a like impreſſion of the Laws of Nature; and therefore Civil Laws and Sanctions do not forbid Blaſphemy, Murder, Adultery, Theft, *&c.* but diverſly in different places inflict ſeveral puniſhments upon the offendors; nor did I ever read or hear of any ſo impudent or ignorant, who in pleading to ſave his life, did alledge, he did not underſtand but that he might Blaſpheme, commit Murder, Adultery, or Theft, *&c.* or that others had inſtructed him that he might do any of theſe.

As God hath made man an Intellectual and ſociable Creature, ſo hath he endued him with an Immortal Soul, capable of eternal Happineſs; but the means of attaining this hap-

happineſs is not founded in the Nature of man, but forfeited, as Chriſtian faith teaches, in the voluntary Fall and Tranſgreſſion of our firſt Parents; ſo that no leſs power than that which firſt formed nature in man, can enable man to attain his Salvation. This Power, or Grace of God then not being alike in all men, but as God pleaſes by his Grace ſupernaturally working, either extraordinarily by inſpiration and miracles in the Apoſtles and Propagators of Chriſtian Faith in the planting of the Church; or by the ordinary means of a Church planted (in which every one baptized is as much a Chriſtian, as thoſe who were immediately and divinely called and inſpired by God in the planting of a Church;) does not produce alike effects in the operation, as where men are obliged by natural Laws and means. From hence it is, that all men are in ſubjection to any Prince or State ſo ſoon as they are in their Dominions, but do not become of the Religion & Faith of theſe Princes & States by it.

I deſire to inſiſt a little more hereon. In all Learning and Reaſoning, men are inſtructed how to conform their actions which are in their power, to certain Cauſes and Rules, which were before underſtood, and out of their power: theſe Rules and Cauſes are neither more nor leſs by Learning and Reaſoning, though Learning and Reaſoning may be infinitely improved from them. Thus the Laws of Nature are eternal and immutable, and out of the Power of Man: but Juſtice, Piety, Temperance, and all Moral Virtues are in the power of Man, and may be infinitely improved by Education and Practice. So the Grace and Power of God in propagating Chriſtian Faith is above all humane Wiſdom and Power; but the Preaching the Goſpel, Baptizing Infants, viſiting the ſick, receiving the Sacraments, *&c.* are in humane Power. For my part, as I believe our firſt Parents fell from the means of attaining Salvation by their Tranſgreſſion; ſo do I neither underſtand or believe, that by their Fall they ceaſed to be intellectual and rational Creatures; but that as ſuch, God by his Grace does ſave ſuch as truly believe in the Goſpel. Nor are the Precepts of the Law of Nature, to

love

love God above our ſelves, and our Neighbour as our ſelves, more plain and eaſie to be done, than thoſe of the Goſpel, in receiving the Sacraments after our Saviours inſtitution, in viſiting and relieving the ſick in Chriſts name, *&c.* which are in every mans power to do and receive.

As all Learning and Reaſoning is how to underſtand and order our words, actions and intentions to live juſtly in this world, and to be happy in the next: So in the Wiſdom and Works of God, either by Nature or Grace, is no Learning or Reaſoning, but God in both reſerves to himſelf the ſole Prerogative; nor in either does he give the Honour to any Creature. By no humane Wiſdom or Learning can any man underſtand how God hath ſo ordred and diſpoſed matter, that the wing of a Fly, or the meaneſt of Gods works ſhould be generated; much leſs, how a Virgin ſhould conceive; or the three Perſons in the Trinity be but one God; how Chriſt deſcended into Hell; Or, how the Bread and Wine in the Sacrament, is Chriſts Body and Blood; Or how God does predeſtinate, and yet gives man underſtanding to govern all his actions? And now I ſay once for all, that thoſe perſons who have neglected their duties in endeavouring to be obedient to the Laws of God and their rightful Superiours, and inſtead thereof have preſumed to invade the Wiſdom and Works of God about his Preſcience and Liberty of humane Actions, and how his Body and Blood is preſent in the Sacrament, *&c.* have not only failed of improving knowledge to the benefit of themſelves or any other, but have in all Ages cauſed factions, diſſentions, and Forein and Civil Wars; beſides the Butchering and Martyrdome of innumerable poor Chriſtians.

It is true indeed, and ought to be confeſſed of all men, that all humane Wiſdom and Prudence is ſhort-ſighted in attaining any end deſigned by them in any act or thing, but it muſt be ſubmitted to a ſuperior Power, which muſt govern & direct the means in order to it. That wind which the Merchant expects to carry the Ship to the deſired Port, may drive it, for ought he knows, upon the Rocks: nor can any leſs

Power

Power than the Grace of God crown any mans actions with Salvation, though he seeks it by fear and trembling: Nay, we daily see & hear of many men who lose their lives in seeking their means of Living. But though men are not assured of attaining the ends designed by them, yet they may be assured God will punish the negligence and disobedience of their duties to God and man.

As the exercise of the Ghostly Power ordained by our Saviour (*viz.* of Ordination of BBs, Priests and Deacons; of Consecration of separate places for the Worship of God; of Confirming men in the Christian faith; of Preaching Christ crucified; of Pronouncing Absolution to Penitent Sinners; of Consecrating the Sacrament of the Lords Supper; of Baptism; of Visiting the Sick, *&c.*) is not founded by the Power of God in Nature; so does it not in the least excuse any person, but extraordinarily oblige him to all duties prescribed by Nature: and therefore Civil Laws and Sanctions do not inquire whether a man who hath transgressed or disobeyed the Laws of Nature, be a Christian or not, but inflict the Punishments prescribed, whether he be Christian or no. Here I do not so much deplore the Fate of Christianity, as complain of the Pride and Ingratitude of Christians, who, neglecting to Perform the Ghostly Offices ordained *for the salvation of Mankinde*, swell all the Promotions and Endowments of *Christian Princes* into Luxury and Disobedience to Those Powers who first granted them; *and divide* the Subjection entirely due to Temporal Powers, and ordained by God in Nature, to the infinite confusion and scandal of Christendom. And surely now, if men rightly consider it, the power of God in propagating Christianity, is to be admired, as well as his Grace and goodness to Mankinde. For as Christian Faith can never be received or propagated by force or *violence*: so against all the force and violence of Men and Devils, by the only Power and Grace of God, Christian faith was preached and planted in all the world without humane force.

Prop.

Prop. 5. *Theorem* 5.

The Peopling of the *American* Plantations ſubject to the Crown of *England*, hath diminiſhed the valuable Trades of *England*, and the Fiſhing Trade.

Act. The peopling of the *American* Plantations.

Queſtion. Whether it hath diminiſhed the valuable Trades of *England*, *&c.* I ſay it hath.

Ax. 2. For in every thing, the effects will be as the cauſes are.

Pet. 3. But leſſer numbers of People diminiſh Trade.

Pet. 10. And the peopling the *American* Plantations ſubject to the Crown of *England*, hath cauſed leſſer numbers of People in *England*.

Therefore peopling of the *American* Plantations, hath diminiſhed the valuable Trades of *England*, and the Fiſhing Trade; which was to be demonſtrated.

Annot.

So as we are like to have a brave time on't. For before the Crown of *England* had the acceſſion of the *American* Plantations, we loſt above 480000 *lib.* yearly, in the dying and dreſſing the woollen Manufactures of *England*, for want of men to do them; and perhaps as much, for want of thoſe men who were imployed abroad upon our wool; and as much in the Manufactures of Tin and Lead; and above 1372000 *lib.* in the Fiſhing Trade: and now we have opened a wide gapp, and by all encouragement excited all the growing youth and induſtry of *England*, which might preſerve the Trades we had herein, to neglect them, and betake them to thoſe of the Plantations: and to be ſure that all poſſible means of ſupplying theſe Trades might be excluded, we yet

yet continue the Law againſt Naturalization not only in *England*, but extend it to the Plantations. But that we may more clearly underſtand the conſequences hereof, we will take a ſhort ſurvey of the Trade of *England*, and the Fiſhing Trade, before we had the *American* Plantations.

Before we had the *American* Plantations, I ſay, we had beſides our Staple at *Antwerp* of woollen Manufactures, the ſole Trade to *Turkey*, *Muſcovy*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, *France*, and up the *Elb*; whereby *Germany*, *Jutland*, *Holſtein* and *Denmark* were ſupplied with them. As in the Trades of our woollen Manufactures, ſo in the Fiſhing Trade, we ſupplied *Muſcovy*, *France*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, and *Italy* in a very conſiderable meaſure, with white Herring, Ling, and Cod caught upon our Coaſt: and for a further encouragement herein, the Stat. of the 5 of *El.* 5. ordains *Wedneſday*, beſides *Friday* and *Saturday*, to be obſerved a Fiſh-day; upon penalty that every perſon offending herein ſhould pay for every offence three *lib.* or ſuffer three moneths cloſe impriſonment without Bail or Mainpriſe; and that every perſon within whoſe houſe this was done, being privy or knowing thereof, and not effectually puniſhing or diſcloſing the ſame to ſome publique Officer, ſhould forfeit forty ſhillings for every ſuch offence. Theſe penalties are moderated by the 35 *Eliz.* 7. to twenty ſhillings, and one moneths cloſe impriſonment to him who eats fleſh on *Wedneſday*, *Friday*, or *Saturday*; and to thirteen ſhillings and four pence to the concealer of any ſuch offence: otherwiſe this Statute of the 5 *Eliz.* 5. ſtands yet in force, ſo far as relates to the obſervation of theſe days. We had moreover the ſole Trade to *Greenland*.

Conſequences.

After we were poſſeſſed of the *American* Plantations, the *Dutch* began to partake with us in the Trades of our woollen Manufactories to *Turkey*, *Muſcovy*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, *France*, and up the *Elb*; our Staple at *Antwerp* declined; and

as we encreaſed in the *American* Plantations, ſo our Trades of woollen Manufactures proportionally decreaſed, as much to their advantage as our loſs. *Here Reader conſider the condition of the poor Countrey-man*; whilſt we not only from this cauſe have loſt ſo great a Trade in our woollen Manufactures, but by omitting the inſpection into them, they have loſt their Reputation abroad; yet the Law againſt Naturalization continues in force, whereby we exclude all means by which they might either more or better be improved at home; and yet it is felony to export any wool: by reaſon whereof it becomes a drug, and of no eſteem at home; ſo that if the poor Countrey-man cannot ſell it at home, himſelf and family muſt be undone; or if he ſeeks ſubſiſtence by endeavouring to finde a Market abroad, he incurs a Penalty.

To intend the Trades of our Plantations, we neglected the Fiſhing; whereby we ſoon loſt all the Trades we had to *France*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Muſcovy*, and *Italy* for white Herring, Ling, and Codd-fiſh, to the Dutch; we have only retained the Trade of Red-herring; and the reaſon is, becauſe they cannot be cured by the *Dutch*, in regard they cannot be cured unleſs when new taken; which being caught upon our Coaſt, they become too ſtale for that purpoſe before they can be brought in any of the Ports of the *United Netherlands*: nor have we only loſt theſe Fiſhing Trades abroad, but obſerve none of the Fiſh-days at home, which were obſerved and ordained by the 8 *Eliz.* 5. which were near two thirds of the year.

So, *Reader*, I leave it to thee to judge, whether the ſeeking of more Plantations will be any ways advantageous to the Trades of *England*. And whether the peopling *Carolina* from the reſidue of the people of *England*, will not be ſo much more pernicious to the Trade of *England*, by ſo many men are as diverted from the trade of *England* to people it.

Cor.

Corollary. 1.

By the ſame reaſon, the re-peopling *Ireland*, ſince the late Maſſacre and War there by the *Engliſh*, hath diminiſhed the valuable Trades of *England*, and the Fiſhing Trade.

Corol. 2.

By the ſame reaſon, the late great Plague and the Wars have diminiſhed the valuable Trades of *England*, and the Fiſhing Trade.

Pet. 5. For leſſer numbers of people diminiſh Trade.

Pet. 11. And the re-peopling *Ireland* hath cauſed leſſer numbers of people in *England*.

Pet. 12. So have the late great Plague and Wars in *England*.

Annot.

How much the Trades to *Spain*, *Turky*, *Portugal*, and up the *Elb* have been abated within theſe thirty years, the Merchants can beſt tell. And if, *Reader*, thou thinkeſt much that the Fiſhing Trade ſhould be abated, when as it is impoſſible the *Dutch* ſhould ever get that of Red Herrings from us, though they have that of white Herring, Ling, and Codd caught upon our Coaſt; yet this is very true in the *Iſeland* fiſhing, where we have not one fourth of that Trade we had thirty years ſince; and I am told by an *Iſeland* Fiſher-man (with whom I am concerned) that whereas within theſe five years the *Dutch* had not one Veſſel in that Trade, laſt year their fiſhery there was more than the *Engliſh*. So as that Trade, & the *New-found-Land* fiſhing Trade are in danger to be utterly loſt by us, as well as that of white Herring,

Ling, and Codd caught upon our Coaſt: for we not only continue the preſſures which are complained of in this *Prop.* and the firſt *Coroll.* but give the *Dutch* many more occaſions of gaining theſe Trades, as will hereafter appear.

Coroll. 3.

By the ſame Reaſon, the peopling the *American* Plantations hath diminiſhed the value of the Lands of *England*.

Pet. 6. For Lands are valuable as the Trade of the place is valuable.

Prop. 5. And the peopling of the *American* Plantations hath dimiſhed the valuable Trades of *England* and the Fiſhing Trade.

Annot.

It is true indeed, that in King *James* and King *Charles*'s Reign, the Rents of Land were higher in many places than in Queen *Elizabeths* Reign and before; but this was no thanks to our *American* Plantations, but by enjoying ſo long a peace with *Spain*, when the *Dutch* were at war with it; of which we ſhall ſpeak hereafter. But though the Rents be more, I cannot tell whether the Lands be more valuable: for Lands are valuable, compared to the Mony in any place; and therefore where money is more, if the Rents do not proportionally riſe, the value of the Land is leſs, though the Rents be more. And it was the vaſt encreaſe of Money which this Nation acquired by the *Spaniſh* Trade, which raiſed the Rents of Lands in King *James*'s and King *Charles* his Reign; though perhaps not the value of the Lands of *England* proportionally to the encreaſe of Chriſtendom, and the Weſtern world, ſince the diſcovery of the King of *Spains West-Indies*.

Coroll.

Corol. 4.

By the ſame Reaſon, the peopling the *Weſt-Indies* hath diminiſhed the value of the Lands in *Spain*.

Pet. 6. For Lands are valuable as the trade of the place is valuable.

Coroll. 1. And the peopling the *Weſt-Indies* hath diminiſhed the valuable Trade of *Spain*.

Annotation.

At a Councel held at *Rome* 1563. the *French* and *Spaniſh* Embaſſadors contended for precedencie; and it was referred to the Arbitrement of Pope *Pius* the IV. The *Spaniſh* Embaſſador, among other Arguments, alledged for the precedencie of the King of *Spain*, the Riches of his *Weſt-Indies*. The *French* Embaſſador anſwers, that all the Regions and States of *Europe* are hurt thereby; but above all, *Spain* it ſelf, in that it makes all things dearer and more impaired; and that *Spain* in ſeeking to get the *Indian* Treaſure, was neglected, whereby invention and induſtry were made dull and ſleepy, and truth and honeſty corrupted; *Spain* made thin and unpeopled, whereby the Grounds became to lie waſte and untilled; that it put the Kings of *Spain* upon vain and aſpiring attempts, and unneceſſary Wars, which were chiefly maintained by forein forces, *&c.* So that though *Spain* does return a vaſt Treaſure, and fills the world with Treaſure, yet *Spain* of other places hath leaſt benefit by it; for the Nations who trade with it, and ſupply it with Souldiers, draw all the wealth from it. *Reader*, at thy leiſure conſider condition of *England*, and compare it herein with that of *Spain*, and judge whether in ſome particulars it does not much reſemble it.

Corol.

Coroll. 5.

By the ſame Reaſon, the peopling the *American* Plantations hath diminiſhed the value of the Revenues of the Church of *England*.

Pet. 7. For the Revenues of the Church of *England* are valuable, as the Lands are valuable.

Coroll. 3. And the peopling the *American* Plantations hath diminiſhed the value of the Lands of *England*.

Annotations upon Corol. 5.

Though the Glebes and Tithes of the Pariſh-Churches of *Engl.* & *Wales* yeeld more money than before the Crown of *England* had the acceſſion of the *American* Plantations; yet all ſorts of Commodities beſides bearing much a greater price in proportion, the value of the Glebes and Tithes are leſs, than when all other ſorts of Commodities were cheaper: but though the condition of the Church be bad in reference to the Glebes and Tythes, it is worſe where Cuſtoms are paid, in that they ſtill continue the ſame, as when Commodities did not bear the third part of the price. To this we add the lamentable condition of the Church-men upon the Coaſt of *England*, now it hath loſt the fiſhing Trade; which before did contribute a competent allowance to ſupply a Curate. Within theſe twenty years, the Living of *Alborough* in *Suffolk* was judged to be worth above 100 *lib.* a year; now it hath loſt the *Iſeland* Trade, the Living will not maintain a Curate without voluntary Contribution of the Pariſh: and the whole tract of that part of the Coaſt of *Suffolk*, is become ſo deſolate and unfrequented; that within ten miles diſtance is *Aldringham*, *Sizwel*, *Blithford*, *Blithborough*, *Wainford*, *Walderwick*, *Sould*, *Great Linſtead*, *Little Linſtead*, none of which have an eſtabliſhed maintenance of five pounds

pounds a year to ſupply a poor Curate with bread. And to theſe within this diſtance, may be added *Covehith*, *Raydon*, & *Eaſton*, none of which are worth 20 Marks a year. Yet at *Sould*, *Walderſwick*, *Covehith*, and *Blithborough*, are four Pariſh Churches which for beauty and ſtructure may compare with any in *England*: and it's beleeved that 3000 Pariſhes in *England* and *Wales* are in as bad caſe.

To paſs over the neglect of viſiting the ſick, adminiſtring the Sacraments, Baptizing of Infants, in very many of theſe places in *Suffolk*; I cannot paſs over one remarkable Story, which hapned not long ſince at *Sizwel*: A certain widow-woman, called the widow *Clim*, died there, and lay ſo long unburied, that ſhe became ſo loathſome, as the Sexton when he came to bury her could not endure the ſtench; ſo by agreement between the Sexton and the widows ſon, the Sexton made a Hole neer the door of the Houſe, and the Son tied a Rope about his Mothers Leg, and thereby dragged the Corps to the hole, and ſo covered it.

Coroll. 6.

By the ſame Reaſon, the re-peopling *Ireland* ſince the late War and Maſſacre there, hath diminiſhed the value of the Lands in *England*.

Pet. 6. For Lands are valuable, as the Trade of the place is valuable.

Coroll. 1. And the re-peopling *Ireland* hath diminiſhed the valuable Trades of *England*, and the Fiſhing Trade.

Coroll. 7.

By the ſame Reaſon, the late great Plague, and the Wars, have diminiſhed the value of the Lands in *England*.

Pet.

Pet. 6. For Lands are valuable as the Trade of the place is.

Coroll. 2. And the late great Plague and War have diminished the valuable Trades of *England*, and the Fishing Trade.

Annotat. upon these 2. *Corollaries.*

From hence it is, that the value of Lands was generally fallen all over *England* (except near *London* or some Trading places) about one fourth part; and though we have great Reason to thank God, that two of the Causes of diminishing the value of the Lands of *England* be ceased (*viz.* the late great Plague and the Wars;) yet that of peopling *Ireland* from *England* every day encreases, and so much to to the advantage of those men who will leave us to Plant in *Ireland*, that though Lands be so much fallen in *England*, yet any man may purchase in *Ireland* for one quarter of the value he can in *England*, *viz.* for less than five years purchase; and stock it for less than one sixth part of the Charge as in *England*: from whence we are scarce secure of any industrious man in *England*, but that all the growing youth and industry of *England* will forsake us, to improve their fortunes in *Ireland*, where they may do it with so much advantage and security above what they can hope for in *England*.

Prop. 6. *Theorem* 6.

The Peopling of the *American* Plantations subject to the Crown of *England*, hath hindred the propagation of the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *England*.

Act. The peopling of the *American* Plantations, &c.

Question.

Question. Whether it hath hindred the Propagation, &c. of the Church of *England.* I say it hath.

Ax. 4. For every business will be so much hindred, as the means are less sufficient.

Pet. 13. But the means of propagating the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *England* are less sufficient in the *American* Plantations than in *England.*

Therefore the peopling them, hath hindred the propagation of the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *England*; which was to be demonstrated.

Annot.

No man is born a Christian, nor of any Christian Church; but as he is made a Christian, or received into a Church: and though the means of propagating and continuing the Doctrine, Practice, and Discipline of the Church of *England* be not sufficient, and most unequally distributed in *England*; yet are the means so much less in the *American* Plantations, either for propagating or continuing the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *England*, that there is none at all that I ever heard of. So that though the King of *Spain* by force and great worldly encouragements, hath propagated the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *Rome* over many *Americans*, as well as his Subjects born in subsequent Generations; yet did I never hear or read of any endeavor to propagate the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *England* among the *Indians*, or to establish them among the Christians. So that if common Fame be not a Lyar, the Inhabitants of *Virginia* and *Barbadoes* are little better than Heathens; so are the *Jamaicans*, and much worse in their practice: in *Mary-Land* they are generally Popish, and in *New England* most factious and averse from the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *England*; nor do I believe in *Ireland* the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *England* is embraced by one of twenty.

Prop. 7. *Theorem* 7.

The peopling of the *American* Plantations subject to the Crown of *England*, hath diminished the strength of *England*.

Act. The peopling the *American* Plantations, *&c.*

Question. Whether it hath diminished the strength of *England*. I say it hath.

Ax. 2. For in every thing the effects will be as the causes are.

Pet. 5. But lesser numbers of people diminish strength.

Pet. 10. And the peopling the *American* Plantations, *&c.* hath caused lesser numbers of people in *England*.

Therefore it hath diminished the strength of *England*; which was to be demonstrated.

Coroll. 1.

By the same Reason, the re peopling *Ireland*, since the Massacre and War there, hath diminished the strength of *England*.

Pet. 11. For the re-peopling *Ireland* hath caused lesser numbers of People in *England*.

Pet. 5. And lesser numbers of people diminish strength.

Coroll. 2.

By the same Reason, the late great Plague and Wars have diminished the strength of *England*.

Pet. 5. For lesser numbers of people diminish strength.

Pet. 12. And the late great Plague hath caused lesser numbers of people, than are supplied by Births.

Annot.

Annot. upon this Prop. and the two Corollaries.

Before the Crown of *England* had the acceſſion of the *American* Plantations, ſuch were then the number of people, that the Statute of the 1 & 2 *Ph.* and *Mary* 5. makes it forfeiture of Ship and apparels, to tranſport Wheat, Rye, Barley, or other Corn or Grain; or Beer, Butter, Cheeſe, Herring, or Wood without Licence, becauſe thereby a wonderful dearth and extreme Prizes were grown. And in the 2 & 3 *Ph.* and *M.* 3. great care was taken for keeping of Kine, and rearing Calves; which Law is made perpetual by the 25 *El.* 13. and as a good and profitable Law, to extend to all grounds which were encloſed, or after ſhould be encloſed, by the Stat. of 7 *Jacobi* 8. Queen *Elizabeth* (beſides the care taken by *Ph.* and *M.*) in the fifth year of her Reign, added *Wedneſday* to *Friday* and *Saturday* to be obſerved as a fiſh-day: neither did ſhe ever inhibit the importation of *Iriſh* or *Scotiſh* Cattle; yet do we not hear of any falls of the Rents of Lands by the multitudes and cheapneſs of lean Cattle, ſo as to provide againſt it.

Conſequences.

But after the *American* Plantations were inhabited by the *Engliſh*, the Coaſt of *England* (which ſhould be the Glory, Strength, and Ornament of an Iſland) ſoon became decayed, and in a great meaſure unpeopled (except *Yarmouth*, which is a Town but of one Church, though capable of a better Trade than *Amſterdam.*) To intend the Trade to our Plantations, we neglected the Fiſhing Trade, whereby the *Dutch* ſoon became poſſeſſed of it, and thereby have acquired this incomparable advantage above us in the Trade of our Plantations, that as we imploy only our ableſt men thither, who in the diverſity of Clime and Diet are very ſubject to Diſeaſes and Mortality, and leave the impotent men, women and children at home without imployment; they im-

ploy four times more men in the fishing Trade, than we do to our Plantations, and three times more to the benefit of their State, and also all sorts of impotent people, women and children; and have this advantage above us in time of War as well as Peace, that all hands imployed in the fishing Trade are at home, and serviceable, when they are at War, whereas the Inhabitants in our Plantations are of no use or benefit to us in War; which was very apparent in our late War with them. In this condition we were, when the late Massacre and Wars hapned first in *Ireland*; nor did the War stay there, but universally was diffused over *England* and *Scotland*: nor did the loss of our men in *England* end here; but to the undoing of the Nation, *Oliver* made War upon *Spain*, whereby, besides the loss of men at *Hispaniola*, we got a new Plantation at *Jamaica*, which will maintain more men than are in *England*; to people this, and re-people *Ireland*, not only the Coast of *England* became desolate, but the Countrey much more thin and un-inhabited: and to this it pleased God to add the late great Plague, whereby the Inhabitants are reduced to so few, that though free liberty be given to transport Corn, Butter and Cheese, and that the Laws made by *Phil.* and *Mar. El.* and King *James* for keeping Kine, and rearing Calves be not observed; nor the fish-days injoyned by the 5 *El.* 5. and have inhibited the importation of fat Cattle out of *Scotland*, and fat and lean out of *Ireland*; yet our Markets are plentifully enough supplied with Beef; nay, the Graziers complain that the Markets are overcharged; nor do we hear of the extreme price of Corn; nor are we in danger of so wonderful a dearth, as was complained of in the 1 & 2 *Ph. M.* 5.

Coroll. 3.

By the same Reason, the peopling the *West-Indies* hath diminished the strength of *Spain*.

Pet.

Pet. 5. For leſſer numbers of people diminiſh ſtrength.

Pet. 4. And the peopling the *Weſt-Indies* hath cauſed leſſer numbers of people in *Spain*.

Coroll. 4.

By the ſame Reaſon, the tranſporting the *Moors* out of *Granado*, hath diminiſhed the ſtrength of *Spain*.

Annot.

Let us here take a ſhort ſurvey of the ſtrength of the *Spaniſh* Nation before the Crown of *Spain* acquired the *Weſt-Indies*. If we may give credit to *Livy* and *Plutarch*, (who were the graveſt and moſt impartial of all the *Roman* Hiſtorians,) *Spain*, though it were governed by many little Kings, yet it, of all other Nations, continued longeſt and ſharpeſt Wars againſt the *Romans*; and it is ſcarce credible with what huge Armies they continued them, though the *Romans* ever found ſome King or other to joyn with them againſt thoſe Kings they warred with. And as of old, ſo in later times, when the Kingdom of *Spain* was divided into the Kingdoms of *Caſtile* and *Leons*, *Portugal*, *Navarr*, *Arragon*, and *Granado*; *Fernand* and *Iſabella* in the War againſt the Kings of *Granado*, (when *Arragon* refuſed to contribute to the War, and the Kingdoms of *Portugal* and *Navarr* ſtood Neuter) did in one Army, at the ſiege of *Malaga*, bring twenty thouſand Horſe and fifty thouſand foot; and it is ſcarce credible with what huge Armies the War on both ſides was maintained for ten years together by theſe two Kingdoms; and then it was that *Columbus* made his diſcovery upon the *Weſt-Indies*: whereas now all *Spains* (except *Portugal*) are united under one Monarchy, to which are conjoyned greater Dominions than are ſubject to any Monarchy of the Weſtern, or perhaps of the Eaſtern World,

World; it is fallen ſo weak and low, as it is a Queſtion, whether it be in the power of Chriſtendom to ſupport it againſt the Power of *France*; and the King of *Spain*, of the Greateſt, is fallen to be one of the pooreſt, as well as feebleſt Princes of Chriſtendom: and all this is come upon the Crown of *Spain*, from no other cauſe, but the Tranſplanting the *Moors* out of *Granado* in the Reign of *Philip* the II, the numbers of People which forſake *Spain* to increaſe his *Weſt-Indies*, and the *Inquiſition*, which bars a future ſupply for either of theſe. So that it is not the diſperſing of the *Spaniſh* Dominions which renders them ſo weak by Sea and Land, but the fewneſs of the Inhabitants. The *Venetians* Territories (which are not ſo much as the twentieth part of *Spain*) lie every where diſperſed, yet for near theſe thirty years together, the *Venetians* maſtred the Great *Turk* by Sea, and all the while continued Wars againſt him by Land: and the *Dutch* Dominions lie more diſperſt than the King of *Spains*, yet they do not only grow rich thereby, but are above all other Nations, moſt powerful by Sea.

Let us take notice of the weakneſs of the Kingdom of *Spain* both at home, and in his *Weſt-Indies*, in ſome particulars: when *Portugal* made defection from the Crown of *Spain*, *Spain* without any ſucceſs for near twenty years made War upon it, chiefly with Souldiers brought out of *Milan*, *Naples*, *Sicily*, and ſuch Forces as it raiſed out of *Switzerland* and *Germany*; (for few could be raiſed out of *Spain*,) But this not ſucceeding, the King of *Spain* truſting to the *Gallick* Faith at the Treaty of *Bayonne* 1659. brought the Marqueſs of *Caracene* with the greateſt part of the Army in the *Netherlands* to ſubdue *Portugal*; but this Army being broken by the joynt Forces of the *Engliſh*, *French*, and *Portugal*, (for the Plantations and Diſcoveries of the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies* hath made *Portugal* as thin of people as *Spain*,) *Spain* was ever after forced to continue upon a defenſive poſture, till it was neceſſitated to ſeek a Peace with the loſs of the Kingdom of *Portugal*; and what the conſequences of the loſs of the Army under the Marqueſs of

Cara-

Caracene have been to the *Spaniſh Netherlands* in the year 1667. is very well underſtood by the *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, and *Switz*; though the blow be as yet felt by *Spain* only: nor could any leſs Power than the Tripartite League between the *Engliſh*, *Swede*, and *Dutch*, with the terror of the Arms of *Switzerland*, protect the reſidue of the *Spaniſh Netherlands* from falling under the Power of *France*.

And as the weakneſs of *Spain* is ſuch at home, and in the *Spaniſh Netherlands*; ſo it is much more in his *Weſt-Indies*, from whence his wealth and riches flow, which for ought is known, are greater than any Prince in the world hath; yet being but thinly planted, how eaſily do they every year receive the impulſion, devaſtation, and plunder of a few *Jamaican* Capers! But ſure it were worthy conſideration how to prevent this for the future: for if the exhauſtion of the Treaſure of the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* in their *French*, *Eaſt-India*, *Turkey*, and other Eaſtern and Northern Trades, were not ſupplied out of the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, theſe Trades muſt either be diſcontinued, or the Weſtern World (except *France*) would be impoveriſhed by them. So that it is evident, both *Engliſh* and *Dutch* loſe ſo much in all their Trades, as theſe *Jamaicans* impoveriſh, or interrupt the King of *Spain* or his Subjects in the returns of the *Weſt-Indian* Plate-Fleets.

Sevile is the Metropolis of *Andaluzia*, and *Andaluzia* is the beſt Country of *Spain*. In the year 1649. hapned a great Plague in *Sevile*; and this famous and heretofore flouriſhing City is near one half unpeopled, and utterly faln into decay; and that part of it which is inhabited, but very thin, and the people there moſt *French*, who of all Nations moſt hate the *Spaniards*; yet being of the Church of *Rome*, are in no danger of the *Inquiſition*, and are there entertained by the *Spaniard*.

Let us now compare the State of *England* with that of *Spain*. In the cauſes we find the peopling of our *American* Plantations do more exhauſt *England* of men in proportion to it, than the *Weſt-Indies* do *Spain*; and if no proviſion be made

The State of *Engl.* compar'd with that of *Spain*.

made to relieve it, will in leſs time than ſince the *Weſt-Indies* became ſubject to *Spain*, leave it leſs peopled. Secondly, the Maſſacre in *Ireland*, wherein is ſaid above 200000 perſons were murdered, and probably not many fewer of the Popiſh party ſuffered; both which *England* only hath ſupplied of her own number, and ſo neceſſarily left ſo many fewer in it; and the late great Plague, wherein is ſaid near 200000 perſons died; do more than equalize the tranſporting the *Moors* out of *Granado*: And laſtly, the Law againſt Naturalization is a greater barr againſt a future ſupply, than the *Inquiſition* is to *Spain*.

We have compared the condition of *England* with *Spain*, wherein *England*'s is at leaſt equal to it, though it hath not ſo long laboured under it: you may now underſtand wherein it is worſe. Firſt, in that the King of *Spain* in the *Weſt-Indies*, acquires new Subjects; whereas the Crown of *England* wholly peoples the *American* Plantations with *Engliſh* ſubject to it. And, Secondly, the King of *Spain* being head of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, beſides the ſupplies of men which he draws out of *Milan*, *Naples*, *Sicily*, and other Iſlands in the Mediterranean Sea, and *Switzerland*, hath upon all occaſions large ſupplies of men out of *Germany*.

Before the Crown of *England* had the acceſſion of the *American* Plantations, it did uſually, when *England* was not troubled with Civil Wars, prevail in offenſive Wars againſt *France* and *Scotland*. If it were not for the terror of the Arms of *Switzerland*, it might now be a Queſtion, whether all the Power of *Spain*, the *Empire*, and the *Tripartite* League, could protect the *Spaniſh Netherlands* from falling under the Power of *France*.

Nor can I tell whether the Coaſt of *England* be better inhabited than that of the *Spaniſh Weſt Indies*; I am ſure both *French* and *Dutch* are more able to invade them, than the *Jamaicans* thoſe of the *Weſt-Indies*.

The *Inquiſition* permits the *French* to inhabit *Sevile* after the depopulation thereof by the Plague 1649. But the Law againſt Naturalization permits neither Chriſtian, Jew, nor Infidel,

Infidel to help re-people the City of *London* ſince the Plague of 1665.

So that as by this Law we bid defiance to all the world to continue our Enemies; ſo it denies us the aſſiſtance of all men who deſire to be of us, and aid and aſſiſt us. It is contrary to the prudence and practice of the *Romans*, and greateſt and wiſeſt Princes of all Ages: and God himſelf would not permit his own people to continue in the Land he had given them, if they did oppreſs the ſtranger which was in the Land, *Jer.* 7. 6, 7.

See Sir *Walter Rawleigh* ſafety and defence of the people.

Prop. 8. *Theorem.* 8.

The peopling the *American* Plantations ſubject to the Crown of *England*, and the re-peopling *Ireland*, have endangered the Crown, Church, Wealth, Lands, Liberty, Trade, and Glory of *England*.

Acts. The peopling the *American* Plantations, and re-peopling *Ireland.*

Queſtion. Whether they have endangered the Crown, Church, *&c.* of *England*? I ſay they have.

Ax. 5. For every thing will be ſo much endangered, as the means of protecting it are diminiſhed.

Pet. 15. But the Crown, Church, Wealth, Lands, Liberty, Trade, and Glory of *England*, are protected by the ſtrength of *England.*

Prop. 7. and *Corol.* 1. } And the peopling the *American* Plantations, and re-peopling *Ireland*, hath diminiſhed the ſtrength of *England.*

Therefore the peopling the *American* Plantations, and re-peopling *Ireland*, have endangered the Crown, Church, *&c.* of *England*; which was to be demonſtrated.

Annot.

To this condition is the Kingdom reduced by ours peopling our *American* Plantations, and re-peopling *Ireland*; which it pleaſed God to augment by ſo many men as extraordinarily died in the late great Plague, and the late Civil and Forein Wars: yet we ſtill continue the Law againſt Naturalization, whereby we do not only utterly exclude any poſſible ſupply; (notwithſtanding *Ireland* would better maintain all the men in *England*, added to thoſe in *Ireland*, than the *United Netherlands* can do the Inhabitants in them; and ſo may *Jamaica*, for ought I can ſay againſt it:) but though the City of *London* and Suburbs when rebuilt be ſwollen to much more bigneſs than it was 50 years ago, yet is there no means to people it, but from the poor remainder of the thin Inhabitants in the Country, by reaſon of it. So that if what hath been ſaid, if the Example of the *Romans* and the greateſt and wiſeſt Princes, nor the Precepts of God himſelf, *Jer.* 7. 6, 7. nor the near approaching and growing greatneſs of our Neighbours the *French* and the *Dutch* can prevail with us; then Gods will, and theirs who will have it thus, be done, I cannot help it; but if we cannot be relieved herein, I pray God that in ſtead of giving, we do not receive Laws from others.

Coroll.

By the ſame Reaſon, the peopling the *Weſt-Indies*, and the tranſplanting the *Moors* out of *Granado*, have endangered the Crown, Church, &c. of *Spain*.

Coroll. 3 & 4. *Prop.* 7. } For the peopling the *Weſt-Indies* hath diminiſhed the ſtrength of *Spain*, and ſo hath the tranſporting the *Moors* out of *Granado*.

Annot.

Annotation.

I ſhould be much ſatisfied if the danger of the Crown o *Spain* were the bounds of this danger ; but the Reaſon holds to the endangering of Chriſtendom to fall under the Tyranny of the *Turk*, in that it not only leaves *Spain* thin and unpeopled , but that for want of ſupply to be had out of *Spain*, the Kings of *Spain* are neceſſitated to draw upon all occaſions great numbers of men out of *Sicily* and *Naples*, which are no other ways ſevered from the Great *Turks* Dominions in *Albania* , *Dalmatia* , and *Morea* , than by the *Adriatique* Gulf : therefore theſe Kingdoms are left ſo much more unable to ſuſtain the force of the *Turk*, by how many men are withdrawn from thence by the King of *Spain*: and by this means the Dutchy of *Milan* is rendred ſo much leſs able to ſupport the *Venetians* againſt the *Turk* by Land, in preſervation of *Friuli* and thoſe places they hold in *Dalmatia*, which are the Frontiers which ſecure *Milan* and all *Italy* from being over-run by the *Turk*.

In this condition have theſe Plantations left Chriſtendom. I need not ſay, *A Pox take them*, for they had the Pox before ever Chriſtian ſet foot upon the *Indian* ſhore; and gave the *Spaniards* ſuch a Pox , that when *Gonſalves* the Great relieved *Naples* beſieged by the *French* , with an Army made up of a medly of almoſt all the Nations of Chriſtendom , it from thence diffuſed almoſt all over Chriſtendom , but eſpecially *France* : ſo that for all the men which were loſt from *Europe* in peopling and planting theſe *American* Plantations, we have returned, among other benefits , this foul Diſeaſe, (now every where diſperſt) whereby the very nature and conſtitution of innumerable perſons of thoſe left behinde , are become degenerate and impaired, not to one Age only , but to be entailed upon their Poſterities for ever.

Prop. 9. Theorem 9.

The Act made 12 *Car* 2. 18. and confirmed 13 *Car.* 2. 14. Entituled, *An Act for Encouraging and encreaſe of Shipping and Navigation*, commonly called the Act of Navigation, hath diminiſhed the valuable Trades of *England.*

Act. The Act of Navigation.

Queſtion. Whether it hath diminiſhed the Trade of *England.* I ſay it hath.

Ax. 3. For in every thing, the effects will be as the cauſes are.

Pet. 3. But leſſer numbers of people diminiſh Trade.

Pet. 17. And the Act of Navigation hath cauſed leſſer numbers of people in all the Ports of *England.*

Therefore the Act of Navigation hath diminiſhed the Trades of *England*; which was to be demonſtrated.

Annot.

So that as before our Plantations and *Ireland* had exhauſted our men, whereby it became impoſſible to preſerve the Trades of *England*, and the fiſhing Trade, thereby loſt to the *Dutch*; and the Law againſt Naturalization debarred us of a future ſupply by planting with us; ſo the Act of Navigation debars us of the greateſt part of the World from Trading with us, whereby it excludes multitudes and concourſe of men and Traders, who would thereby have infinitely, as they had increaſed, advanced the Trades of Beer, Beef, Mutton, and all ſorts of Proviſions to have ſupplied the Mariners, whileſt they ſhould have continued in our Ports.

By this Law, this Kingdom reſembles a Countrey-man, who had a large farm, very fruitful of it ſelf in all ſorts of Com-

Commodities, wherewith it could have ſupplied the Markets of the Countrey, much better than any of his Neighbours; but his family was ſo contracted, that a great part of his farm lay waſte and untilled; and that part of it which was, was ſo negligently managed, that all the farmers about him, who had leſs and worſe farms, ſupplied all the Markets with all ſorts of Commodities, which could be renewed upon any of their farms, better and cheaper; nay, thoſe Commodities, which none but this great farmer could ſupply the Market with, became ſo abated, that he could ſcarce get any of his family to work them, ſo as to procure any Market at all; though many of his Neighbours proffered him their ſervice, whereby he ſhould not only have the ſole Market in theſe, but have a very great advantage above his Neighbours in all other Commodities. But this farmer being a great lover of his family (who told him in caſe he admitted any ſtrangers, they would eat the bread out of their mouths; and that his family would be endangered by confuſion and diſorder) rejected all theſe Propoſitions; but was perſwaded by ſome of the graver part to ſend ſome of his family (which before was too ſmall) to plant ſome far remote waſtes, which ſome of his family (having nothing elſe to do) had diſcovered; whereby they told him, that though he could not improve his intereſt by the product of his farm at home, yet there he might finde out other ſorts of Commodities, whereby he would certainly enrich himſelf and his family: to this counſel, the well-meaning (yet covetous) farmer hearkens, and ſends many of his ſmall family to manage theſe waſtes, whereby his farm at home became in a very ſhort time ſo neglected, that he was ſcarce able to ſupply the Markets with any ſorts of Commodities at all, but ſuch as were fetched from his doors, nor could procure any Commodities which were not renewed upon his farm, but by his Neighbours. The good farmer perceiving this, calls a Councel about it; the Councel reſolve that it was his Neighbors who had undone his Trade by fetching away his Commodities, and therefore adviſe him to inhibit them the bounds of

his

his farm, and that they ſhould ſupply his family with nothing, but what each excluſive to other, renewed upon his proper farm; nor that any of his family ſhould import, or carry out any of the Commodities of his farm, but in conveyances that were made in the bounds of it, and thoſe managed by three quarters at leaſt of his own family. What follows, you ſhall hear afterward.

Corollary 1.

By the ſame Reaſon, the Act of Navigation hath diminiſhed the value of the Lands of *England*.

Pet. 6. For Lands are valuable as the Trade of the place is valuable.

Prop. 9. And the Act of Navigation hath diminiſhed the valuable Trades of *England*.

Corol. 2.

By the ſame Reaſon, the Act of Navigation hath diminiſhed the value of the Revenues of the Church.

Pet. 7. For the Revenues of the Church are valuable, as the Lands of *England* are valuable.

Coroll. 1. } And the Act of Navigation hath diminiſhed
Prop. 9. } the value of the Lands of *England*.

Annot.

And ſo hath the Act of Navigation diminiſhed the value of the Revenues of the Crown of *England* by the ſame Reaſon; for though the Revenues of the Crown of *England* be diminiſhed in the value of the Lands, by peopling the *American* Plantations; yet perhaps the Revenues by Cuſtoms of the

the Growths and Manufactures of them, do more than anſwer it; whereas the Crown receives no benefit by the Act of Navigation, for the abatement of the value of the Lands of the Crown, cauſed by the Act of Navigation.

Coroll. 3.

By the ſame Reaſon, the Act of Navigation hath diminiſhed the ſtrength of *England*.

Pet. 17. For the Act of Navigation hath cauſed leſſer numbers of People in all the Ports of *England*.

5. And leſſer numbers of people diminiſh ſtrength.

Annot.

Though the numbers of people which are excluded by the Act of Navigation had not been longer the Kings Subjects than they had continued in the Ports of *England*, yet they had been ſubject to the Crown and Laws of *England* ſo long as they had continued in them; whereby the power of *England* had been ſo much increaſed. The ſtrength which the *Venetians* have at Sea, conſiſts principally in hiring the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* ſhipping and Mariners who trade with the State of *Venice*; and the Wars between *England* and the *United Netherlands* in the time of the Rump, which hindred the intercourſe of the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* with the *Venetians*, was the main Reaſon of the *Turks* recovering the *Dardanelles*, and the abatement of the *Venetians* Power by Sea againſt the *Turk*.

If I be not miſtaken, in or about the year 1632, the King of *Perſia* having often beſieged *Ormus*, (which lies in the bottom of the *Perſian* Gulph, and is one of the moſt famous Cities of the *Eaſt-Indies*,) ſtill the *Portugals* being more powerful by Sea, ſo ſupplied it with all ſorts of Proviſions, that

that the King of *Persia* made small progress, until he by large promises to certain *English* trading in the Gulph of *Persia*, and to grant the *English* greater freedom of Traffick in *Ormus*, hired them and their ships to beat off the *Portugals* by Sea; whereby he overpowred the *Portugals* by Sea, and reduced *Ormus* to the subjection of the Crown of *Persia*; and the *English*, in recompence of their service, did many years enjoy the Priviledges granted by him; but whether they do now, I cannot tell; I have heard the King of *Persia* hath of late denyed them to the *English*.

It was, as I remember, in the year 1650 or 1651, that the *Venetians* so far prevailed against the *Turk* in the Island of *Candia*, that they held the City of *Canea* streightly besieged by Sea and Land, whereby they had reduced it to great extremities. It hapned at that time the *English* Merchants had seven stout ships riding in the Port of *Smyrna*, (I will not mention the Captains names:) the *Venetian* General by Sea was jealous lest these ships, joyned with the *Turkish* Armada, would overpower the *Venetian* fleet by Sea, and from thence relieve *Canea*. Hereupon the *Venetian* General sent to the Captains of the *English* ships, to know whether in case the Grand Seignior should engage them against the *Venetians* in relief of *Canea*, they would joyn against them: all the Captains (I have heard) by engagement under their hands, and by Oath, did promise not to assist the *Turk* against the *Venetians*. But afterward (though at first all the Captains refused) upon the threatnings of the Grand Seignior to make an Imbargo upon all the Goods of the *English* in his Dominions, and to make slaves of the *English*; these Captains did joyn with the *Turkish* Armado, and beat the *Venetian* fleet from before *Canea*, and thereby relieved it. The *Venetian* Embassador complained hereof to the Rump, but could get no relief; because, as the Rump affirmed, these ships being in the *Turks* power, were subject to it.

The greatest relief that the miserable Emperor *Constantinus Palæologus*, the last Emperor of the *Grecians*, found against *Mahomet* the Great *Turk*, was certain Ships and Gallies

lies of *Venice*, *Genoua*, *Crete*, and *Chios*, of whom the Emperor made ſtay; to which were joyned two tall ſhips with 400 Souldiers, who were commanded by *Johannes Juſtinianus*, an Adventurer of *Genoua*, who had been ſcouring the Seas; theſe coming to *Conſtantinople*, were entertained by the Emperor, and *Juſtinianus* made Generaliſſimo of all the Emperors forces.

Prop. 10. *Theorem* 10.

The Act of Navigation hath diminiſhed the Timber of *England*: I may ſay, hath endangered the utter deſtruction of it.

Act is, The Act of Navigation.

Queſtion. Whether it hath diminiſhed the Timber of *England*. I ſay, it hath.

Ax. 6. For every thing will be ſo much diminiſhed as the means of ſupplying the wants and decays of it are excluded.

Pet. 18. But the Timber of *England* was wanting and decayed before the Act of Navigation.

Pet. 19. And the Act of Navigation excludes the means of ſupplying it.

Therefore the Act of Navigation hath diminiſhed the Timber of *England*, *&c.* which was to be demonſtrated.

Annotations upon this Propoſition.

It is now above 120 years ſince the making of the Act of 35 of *H.* 8. 17. when without all Queſtion the Timber of *England* was above five times more than now it is; yet notwithſtanding the heat and diſtemper of thoſe times, ſo vigilant were our Anceſtors in the preſervation of the Timber of this Nation, (the beſt for Shipping in the world) that though they did not foreſee all ways for preſerving and encreaſing

creasing it; yet they saw that the great decay of it was universally such in *England*, that unless speedy remedy in that behalf were provided, great and manifest likelyhood of scarcity, and lack of Timber, for building, making, repairing, and maintaining Houses and Ships, would be; for prevention whereof, several provisions were made, but never put (or at least not in my memory) in execution. Which is the fate in many of the Laws of these times. Queen *Elizabeth*, a Lady of incomparable Prudence and Foresight, and more jealous of the Honour and safety of this Nation, than any of her Ancestors or Predecessors) as one of her chiefest cares, in the first year of her Reign, for the Preservation of the Timber of *England*, gave free liberty to all men, as well Subjects as Strangers, freely to Import Masts and Raff. Notwithstanding this provision, this vigilant Queen taking notice of the great decay of Timber occasioned by converting the same into clo'ven board, did in the 35 of her Reign, c. 11. Ordain, that every Stranger which should ship, carry, or transport Beer, or Fish, (except Herrings) in Cask, should before such Transportation; and every Subject which should Transport Beer or Fish before, or within four moneths after, for every six tuns of Beer or Fish, should import from parts beyond the Seas 200 of Clapboard fit to make Cask to contain three foot and two inches in lengh at least, upon penalty of forfeiture of such Fish, Beer, and Cask. Yet though both these Laws stand now in force, and the good and safety of the Nation be so much concerned in them; the Act of Navigation makes it forfeiture of Ship, Goods, and Guns, to import any Raff, Masts, Timber, or Clapboard, unless by *English* Ships (though the *English* since the Rumps first institution of the Law have not built one ship for this Trade, nor ever will so long as it stands in force) and sailed by ¾ *English*, and the Natives of the place, whether the Natives have ships or not. So that if an *English* man, *Dutch* man, *Hamburger*, or any Easterling Trade for

Beer

Beer or Fiſh, and do not import the Clapboard preſcribed by the 35 *Eliz.* 11. the goods and cask are forfeit: But if they do import clapboard, the Ship, and Goods, and Guns are forfeit by the Act of Navigation.

I have often heard my Father complain of the vaſt deſtruction of our Timber, by converting the ſame into Clapboard, whereby all the beſt of our Timber is conſumed; for when any Oak will rend, or ſo far as the ground-end will rend, Rift bearing about a third peny more price than if it were ſawn into plank, the converter intending his profit converts it into Rift: and that if he could ever ſee a Parliament wherein he could ever hope to do any good, he would bring in a Bill to prevent the deſtruction of our Timber hereby.

Old *Oliver* entertained this Law but coldly: but however he were otherwiſe more careful of his own Intereſt than of the Nations, yet he permitted the *Engliſh* Merchants to trade in Forein Bottoms for Timber; whereby he was not only better and cheaper ſupplied than the Nation hath ſince been, but he enforced the King of *Denmarks* Subjects to ſell their ſhips built for that Trade, and wherewith they uſed to impoſe what terms they pleaſed upon the *Engliſh*, being better and cheaper ſupplied than they could.

Conſequences of this Propoſition.

Beſides the miſchiefs and inconveniences which have come upon this Nation by not obſerving the Law made the 35 of *Eliz.* 11. theſe inconveniences have enſued the Act of Navigation, in reference to the Trade of Timber, which were proved before a Committee of the Houſe of Commons, 12 *Feb.* 1668.

1. Before the Rump made this Law, the Trade to *Norway* for Timber was generally driven by the *Engliſh* in barter of our Growths and Manufactures; whereas now it is driven in Dollars and the Treaſure of the Nation: and thoſe

Growths and Manufactures of *England* which are exported into *Norway*, are rarely exported but by *Norwegians*.

2. That the prizes of *Norway*-Timber were become near double.

3. That our own Timber was much wasted by reason of the dearness of *Norway*.

4. That we had not built one ship for that Trade since the Law, nor could ever hope to do, so long as it stood in force, because a forein ship may be built for half the price, and be more free for Trade; whereas the *Norwegians* had doubled their shipping, and built them twice as bigg; and from 600 Mariners, encreased them to 6000; whereby the *English* in a short time must necessarily be excluded the Trade of *Norway*, unless he drive it by the *Norwegians*, and in *Norway* bottoms.

5. That the *English* are now almost wholly laid aside, the Trade of *Norway* being generally driven in *Norway* bottoms, and those sailed by *Norwegians*.

6. That the *English* are wholly left to the King of *Denmarks* disposing, whenever he pleases to impose any further abuses upon them than were complained of; which were, that the *English* ever since 1646. and by the Treaty made with his Majesty 1660, paid $\frac{4}{5}$ of a Rixdollar *per Last* for the growths of *Norway* (except the Town of *Bergen*) but since the late War with them, they paid Custome for Timber a Rixdollar and half *per Last*; for other Growth, a Rixdollar and $\frac{4}{5}$; others, 2 Rixdollars and $\frac{2}{5}$, and others 3 Rixdollars: and in measuring the Lastage, the same ships which before the War had their measures adjusted, were raised some 35, others 40 Lasts.

7. That it was the Interest of the King of *Denmark* to make the Trade of *Norway* insupportable to the *English*; for thereby, as the case stood, his Subjects would monopolize the Trade: yet could no redress hereof be had, until in the years 1667, 1668. His Majesty permitted his Subjects to Trade in Forein Vessels, and strangers to import Timber; and this reduced the Exorbitant Impositions of the King of

Den-

Denmark to the Treaty of 1660, or otherwise he would have undone his own Subjects in that Trade, as they were in the time of *Oliver*.

I insist more particularly hereon, because that by the scarcity and waste of our Timber by reason of this Law, and which must be in a vast measure increased in rebuilding the City of *London*; the *French* and *Dane* will have in their own Dominions, and the *Dutch* may have down the *Rhine*, *Maze*, and *Scheld*, out of *Germany*, *Liege*, and *Lorrain*, such Quantities of Timber, as between any of them and us will be no proportion: and what the fatal consequence hereof will be to this Nation, if no care or provision be had, I almost tremble to consider.

Prop. 11. *Theorem* 11.

The Act of Navigation hath hindred the building Ships in *England*.

Act. The Act of Navigation.

Question. Whether it hath hindred the building Ships in *England*: I say, it hath.

Ax. 7. For if the necessary means of doing any business be wanting and decayed, that business will be so much hindred as the means are diminished.

Pet. 20. But Timber is a necessary mean to build Ships.

Prop. 10. And the Act of Navigation hath diminished the Timber of *England*, which by the 18 *Pet.* before was wanting and decayed.

Therefore the Act of Navigation hath hindred the building of Ships in *England*; which was to be demonstrated.

Annotat. upon this Proposition.

It is agreed upon by all men, that the Timber of *England* is of all other the best for building of Ships; but then it must

muſt be underſtood, that like choice may be had in *England*, as in other places; and ſo long as we had as good choice in our *Engliſh* Timber, as the *Dutch*, *Dane*, and *French*, we built better Men of War, and ſtronger and more durable Merchants Ships, than any of them: But now all the choice Timber of *England* is waſted and conſumed, the *Dutch*, *Dane*, and *French* have equal choice, as before, it is much to be feared that for the future we ſhall not long enjoy this advantage, but not be able without exceſſive charge to build ſo good Ships as any of them.

Prop. 12. *Theorem* 12.

The Act of Navigation hath diminiſhed the Shipping of *England*.

Act. The Act of Navigation.

Queſtion. Whether it hath diminiſhed the ſhipping of *England*. I ſay it hath.

Ax. 8. For things will be diminiſhed if the means of doing them be hindred, and the loſs and decay of them be not otherwiſe ſupplied.

Prop. 11. But the Act of Navigation hath hindred the building ſhips in *England*.

Pet. 21 And the loſs and decay of the ſhipping of *England* muſt not be ſupplied by buying forein Ships, by the Act of Navigation.

Therefore the Act of Navigation hath diminiſhed the Ships of *England*; which was to be demonſtrated.

Annot.

To this condition, (like that of the Children of *Iſrael* in the *Egyptian* bondage) is the ſhipping of *England* reduced; our Timber for building ſhips is all waſted and conſumed; yet if any *Engliſh* man preſumes to buy any forein ſhip, and trade in it to any Port of *England*, *Wales*, *Ireland*, our

our Plantations, or any place ſubject to the Crown of *England*, he is forfeit, Goods, Guns, Tackle, and Ammunition, by the Act of Navigation; and how this is for encouraging and increaſe of ſhipping and Navigation, if any other man underſtands, his underſtanding is far above mine; for I profeſs, I do not: eſpecially ſince at this day I do not beleeve there is one half of the ſhipping belonging to *England*, as when the Rump firſt inſtituted this Law, though the Prize-ſhips be taken into the reckoning (which I judge to be four times more than we loſt in either War with the *Dutch*.) In *Ipſwich* are ſomewhat above one third; in *Woodbridge* not one third; but in *Alborough*, *Dunwich*, *Walderſwick*, and *Southwold*, not one fourth part of what were when the Rump made this Law. And here I wiſh ſome man would take pains to make further inſpection herein, to prove me miſtaken.

Prop. 13. *Theorem* 13.

The Act of Navigation hath hindred the Navigation of *England*.

Act. The Act of Navigation.

Queſtion. Whether it hath hindred the Navigation of *England*. I ſay, it hath.

Ax. 9. For the doing things will be ſo much hindred, as the means of doing them are diminiſhed.

Pet. 22. But ſhipping are neceſſary means in Navigation.

Prop. 12. And the Act of Navigation hath diminiſhed the ſhipping of *England*.

Therefore the Act of Navigation hath hindred the Navigation of *England*; which was to be demonſtrated.

Annotations.

Nor muſt any *Engliſh* man navigate any *Engliſh*-built ſhip to trade to any part of *England*, *Ireland*, or any of our Plantati-

tations, unleſs ſhe be ſailed by ¾ *Engliſh* at leaſt, under no leſs penalty than loſs of Ship, Goods, Guns, Ammunition, and Tackle; though it be evident the Coaſt of *England* be deſolate and almoſt uninhabited; and the Country as well as Coaſt is ſo thin of people, that it is not half peopled. By the Act of 1 *Eliz.* 13. it was free for all men, as well ſtrangers as Natives, to import Pitch and Tar; which Law ſtands yet in force: yet if by the Act of Navigation any *Engliſh* man, unleſs in *Engliſh*-built ſhips, and ſailed by ¾ *Engliſh*, import any; or any ſtranger, not Natives, whether the Natives have Ships or not, import any, the Ship, Goods, Guns, Tackle, and Ammunition are all forfeit. So by the 1 *Eliz.* 13. all men might import hemp and cordage, paying ſtrangers duties. Now if any *Engliſh* ſhip import any hemp or cordage, and be not ſailed by ¾ *Engliſh* at leaſt, ſhe is forfeit, *&c.* nor muſt any ſtranger nor native, upon any leſs penalty: Yet it is evident that the Inhabitants of *Lifland*, from whence the beſt hemp (if not all) is to be had, trade not with us at all.

Conſequences.

From whence it came to paſs, that in two years after the Rumps making this Law, the building of ſhips became one third peny dearer; and Sea-mens wages ſo exceſſive, that we have wholly loſt the Trades to *Muſcovy* and *Greenland* thereby: and from hence it is, that all forein Commodities imported into *England* (except in the *Turkey* Trade, and ſome trifles from *Guiney* and the *Eaſt-Indies*) are conſumed in *England*; whilſt thereby we give the *Dutch* and other Nations a power of driving the Trade of the World, where the Commodities are not *Engliſh*, or Subject to the Crown of *England*.

Prop. 14. *Theorem* 14.

The Act of Navigation hath hindred the vend-

ing of the Growths and Manufactures of *England*, and of Fish in Foreign parts.

Ax. The Act of Navigation.

Question. Whether it hath hindred the vending of the Growths, &c. in forein parts. I say, it hath.

Ax. 10. For the doing things will be so much hindred, as the necessary means of doing them are hindred.

Pet. 23. But Navigation, unless it be into *Scotland*, is a necessary mean of vending the Growths and Manufactures of *England*, and Fish in forein parts.

Prop. 14. And the Act of Navigation hath hindred the Navigation of *England*.

Therefore the Act of Navigation hath hindred the vending of the Growths and Manufactures of *England*, and of Fish in forein parts; which was to be demonstrated.

Annotations.

Nor must any Forein ship or vessel trade to *England* with any forein Commodities, unless in ships or vessels of that place or Countrey, and navigated by the Master and ¾ Mariners of the place at least, whether they have ships or not; so as now we have neither ships nor Mariners sufficient for our Trade, we upon the matter exclude the Trading part of the world from Trading with us: from whence these consequences follow.

Consequences.

1. That the Growths and Manufactures of *England* to be exported in forein Trade, are reduced to a few *English* Merchants, who may take what they please, and at what terms they please; and leave the rest upon the poor Natives hands, without any other possible means of Relief.

So as our Native Commodities are not valuable as if Trade were free, but as a few Merchants please to set a price upon them.

2. As in our Native Commodities, so in Forein, the Merchant and Natives of the place may impose what rates they please; and in the mean time we exclude multitudes and concourse of men and Traders, which would infinitely advance our Trade thereby; and now we complain for want of Trade, when as by this Law it seems impossible to be otherwise.

3. As this Law makes a few Merchants Masters of all the Trade of *England:* so it makes Mariners the Merchants Masters; for being but a few, and the Merchant restrained to them, if he gives them not what wages they please, he must not Trade at all.

Annotations upon the Act of Navigation in general.

1. The Title of this Act is, *An Act for encouraging and encrease of Shipping*; yet it restrains the Navigation of *England* to *English*-built ships, upon no less penalty than confiscation; whereas for above 120 years the want and decay of Timber hath been complained of in Parliament: and how then this can be a means to increase shipping, especially when we have so few builders; I shall be glad to be informed. But the consequences of Laws of like nature have been observed and reflected upon. For by the Stat. of 4 *H.* 7. 10. no *Gascoyn*-wine, or *Tholouse*-woad was to be imported into *England*, but in ships *English*, *Irish*, *Welch*, or of the men of *Barwick*, or *Callice*; and the Master and greater part of the Mariners to be Subjects of the Realm of *England*, upon pain to forfeit the said Wine and Woad; which was supposed to be made for the maintenance of the Navy of this Realm, and that the said Wine and Woad might be had at more easie prizes. The experience whereof has ever since appeared to the contrary, for that the said

Laws of like nature found by experience mischievous to this Nation.

Wine

Wine and Woad were ſold at ſuch exceſſive rates as had not been before ſeen within this Realm, and the Navy thereby never the better maintained; and therefore the Stat. of 4 *H.* 7. 10. was repealed by the 5 and 6 *Ed.* 6. 18. and liberty for all ſtrangers in amity with the King, as well as Subjects, to import the ſaid Wine and Woad.

By the 5 *K.* 2. 3. none of the Kings Subjects might carry forth or bring in any Merchandize but only in ſhips of the Kings Allegeance; this was repealed by the 1 *Eliz.* 13. becauſe that by reaſon thereof there hath not only grown great diſpleaſure betwixt Forein Frinces and the Kings of this Realm, but alſo the Merchants have been ſore grieved and damaged.

Though the 5 of *R.* 2. 3. did not permit the Kings Subjects to trade but in ſhips of the Kings Allegeance; yet by the 6 *Rich.* 2. 8. where no *Engliſh* Ships were to be had, *Engliſh* men might trade in ſtrangers ſhips; and though by the 4 *H.* 7. 10. *Gaſcoyn*-Wine, and *Tholouſe*-Woad, might not be brought into the Realm but by the *Engliſh* Ships, and *Engliſh* Merchants and Mariners; yet if they could not have freight in an *Engliſh* or Denizens Ships, they might freight a ſtrangers: whereas by the Act of Navigation, though we have not built one ſhip for the Trades of *Greenland*, *Norway*, nor *Muſcovy*, ſince the Act of Navigation; yet if we buy any, or freight any ſtrangers ſhip for any of the Trades, it is forfeit, with all her Goods, Guns, Lading, Tackle, and Ammunition. So that though we may poſſibly have ſome Trade to *Norway* for Timber, when our Prize-ſhips are ſpent, upon ſuch terms as the *Norwegians* pleaſe, and not otherwiſe: yet it will be impoſſible to have any Trade to *Muſcovy* or *Greenland*; for the *Moſcovite* trades not with us, and the Whales have no ſhipping at all.

The impoſſibility of Executing the Act of Navigation.

Other Miſchiefs and Inconveniences which have enſued the Act of Navigation.

All the miſchiefs complained of 17 *Car* 21. brought upon us by this Law.

The 17 *Car.* 21. complains, that the Importation of Gunpowder from forein parts, was againſt Law prohibited, and the making thereof within this Realm ingroſſed, whereby the price of Gunpowder was exceſſively raiſed, many Powder-Mills decayed, the Kingdom very much weakned and indangered, the Merchants thereof much damnified, many Mariners and others taken Priſoners, and brought into miſerable Captivity and ſlavery; many ſhips taken by Turkiſh and other Pyrates, and many other inconveniences have from thence enſued, and more are like to enſue, if they be not timely prevented; and therefore this Law permits the Trade free to ſtrangers as well as *Engliſh*, to import Gunpowder: and though this Law ſtands yet in force, yet againſt it and all the reaſons in it, the Act of Navigation makes it no leſs than confiſcation of Ship, Goods, Guns, Tackle, and Ammunition, for any *Engliſh* man to import any unleſs in an *Engliſh*-built ſhip, and ſailed by ¾ *Engliſh* at leaſt, or for any ſtranger, not Native of the making it, to import any, whether he hath ſhips or not.

Prop. 15. *Theorem* 15.

The Act made 15 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 7. Intituled, *Trade incouraged*, hath diminiſhed the valuable Trades of *England* with *Scotland*, for all ſorts of Wire ready made; all ſorts of Haberdaſhers ware, as Hats, Ribbons, Buttons, Gloves, and Bandſtrings of all ſorts; All ſorts of Upholſters ware, as Hangings, Stools and Chairs of all ſorts; all ſorts of Cutlers ware, as Knives, Sicles, Sythes, Sizers, and ſheaths for Knives; all

all ſorts of Slopſellers ware, as Stockens, Caps, courſe Shifts and Frocks of all ſorts.

Act is, The Act made 15 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 7.

Queſtion. Whether it hath diminiſhed the valuable Trades of *England* with *Scotland*, *&c.* I ſay, it hath.

Ax. 11. For every thing will be ſo much diminiſhed, as the means of doing it are excluded.

Pet. 38. But the valuable Trades of *England* with *Scotland* for all ſorts of Wire, *&c.* was chiefly driven by means of the product of fat Cattle and Fiſh by the Subjects of *Scotland.*

Pet. 39. And the Act 15 *Car.* 2. 7. did exclude the Importation of fat Cattle and Fiſh, upon ſeveral ſevere Penalties.

Therefore it hath diminiſhed the valuable Trades of *England* with *Scotland* for all ſorts of Wire, *&c.* which was to be demonſtrated.

Annot.

The Reaſon alledged by the Act is, That the importation of fat Cattle hath cauſed the fall of the Rents of grazing grounds in *England*, and likely more to do; but it gives none why the *Scotiſh* Nation ſhould not import Fiſh, but upon neceſſity of loſs. But how comes this to paſs, that *Ireland*, as well as *Scotland*, ever before uſed the Trade for fat Cattle, yet the effect complained of, was never before underſtood, either by the Parliament or Nation? Here, *Reader*, it is worthy thy conſideration, that at this time when this Law was made, all ſorts of Lands became as much fallen as grazing grounds, not from the importation of fat Cattle and Fiſh out of *Scotland*, but from the neceſſary cauſes of the decay of our Trade, before demonſtrated.

Let us now conſider the Reaſon alledged by the Act. In all rational deſigns, the end is firſt to be conſidered; and if it be

be granted that the Importation of fat Cattle had abated the Rents of grazing grounds, yet had not the Landlords any juſt cauſe to have complained, in regard they ſhould have bought Beef and Mutton ſo much cheaper; and all ſorts of People who were imployed in theſe beneficial Trades with *Scotland*, might have been ſo much cheaper maintained in their Trades, not to ſupply *Scotland* only, but all other parts of the World; whereby we might ſo much cheaper have ſupplied all places, than any other place could, where men were maintained dearer.

Conſequences.

The Kingdom of *Scotland* exaſperated by this Law, in return of our kindneſs, impoſe 90 *per cent.* upon all ſorts of Commodities *Engliſh*, imported into *Scotland*; and taking all prudent ways to ſupply their neceſſities at home, indulge (contrary to our cuſtom) all ſorts of *Engliſh* and other men, to eſtabliſh theſe Trades at home; and herein Providence aſſiſted them to our loſs: for the next year, after it pleaſed God to afflict us with a more dreadful Plague than ever was heard of, which raged moſt in *London*, *Colcheſter*, *Yarmouth*, *Norwich*, and *Southampton*; whereupon multitudes of Artificers of all ſorts, were enforced to forſake their Habitations, as well to avoid the Peſtilence, as to ſeek ſubſiſtence elſewhere: the *Scots* entertain great numbers of theſe at *Leith* and *Edenburgh*, whereby they have eſtabliſhed all theſe Trades to our loſs. It is true, the Parliament of *England* 18 *Car.* 2. *c.* 14. endeavoured by Commiſſioners with others of *Scotland*, to make up the breach, without any ſucceſs: and this laſt Seſſion, it is endeavored by a Union with both Kingdoms: but I deſire to know what wiſdom above a Parliament can reſtore us theſe Trades again: and ſo great benefit hath the Kingdom of *Scotland* received by the eſtabliſhing theſe Trades, that perhaps it was the principal Reaſon which induced the Parliament of *Scotland* in their laſt Seſſions, to grant equal freedom to all

Pro-

Proteſtant Foreiners in Trade, with the natural born *Scots*.

Prop. 16. *Theorem.* 16.

The Act made 15 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 7. hath diminiſhed the value of the Lands of *England*.

Act. The Act 15 *Car.* 2. 7.

Queſtion. Whether it hath diminiſhed the value of the Lands of *England*. I ſay it hath.

Ax. 2. For in every thing, the effects will be as the cauſes are.

Pet. 6. But Lands are valuable as the Trade of the Place is.

Prop. 15. And the Act of 15 *C.* 2. *c.* 7. hath diminiſhed the valuable Trades of *England*.

Therefore it hath diminiſhed the value of the Lands of *England*; which was to be demonſtrated.

Annot.

It is difficult to inſtance the particulars wherein the value of the Lands of *England* were diminiſhed by this Law, in regard the great Plague ſucceeded the year following; the firing the City the next year after; and the third year from this Act, the firſt Act againſt the Importation of *Iriſh* Cattel was born. So as the effects of this Law upon the value of the Lands of *England*, are inſenſibly drowned by the ſubſequent calamities and Laws.

Coroll.

By the ſame Reaſon, the Act of the 15 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 7. hath diminiſhed the value of the Revenues of the Church of *England*.

Pet.

Pet. 7. For the Revenues of the Church of *England* are valuable as the Lands are.

Prop. 16. And the Act of 15 *Car.* 2. 7. hath diminiſhed the value of the Lands of *England.*

Annotation.

And ſo it hath the value of the Revenues of the Crown; not only in that the Lands of the Crown are leſs valuable, but in the ordinary Revenues for Cuſtoms for fat Cattle and the Fiſh imported; and for Cuſtoms for all ſorts of Commodities exported in return of the fat Cattle and Fiſh, and for which this Law makes no compenſation to the Crown of *England.*

Prop. 17. *Theorem* 17.

The Act made 15 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 7. had endangered the Peace and Friendſhip between the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland.*

Act. The Act of 15 *Car.* 2. 7.

Queſtion. Whether it hath endangered the peace, *&c.* I ſay it hath.

Ax. 15. For every thing will be ſo much endangered, as the means of ſupporting it are diminiſhed.

Pet. 37. But Trade is a means to ſupport peace and friendſhip.

Prop. 15. And the Act of 15 *Car.* 2. 7. hath diminiſhed the valuable Trades between the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland.*

Therefore it hath endangered the Peace and Friendſhip between the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*; which was to be demonſtrated.

Annot.

Annot.

The Conſequences hereof thou mayeſt read in the Conſequences of the 15 *Prop.* The Farmor I told thee of in the *Annotations* upon *Prop.* 9. having loſt ſo many ways of ſupplying his Market, grew very ſenſible of it; and to his further grief, had in his thin family (which could not half manage his farm,) a great Mortality; and after that, being at variance with all his Neighbours round about, hapned a lamentable fire, which conſumed moſt of his outhouſes: In this condition, he calls a Councel of his Servants to adviſe him. Now you muſt know, that towards the Weſt of this farm, this Farmor had another farm, which parted that wherein he lived, but only by a great Lake; which farm for want of Husbandmen lay more waſte and untilled than that wherein he lived; yet ſupplied this with proviſion cheaper than otherwiſe he could be ſupplied; and in return took off many of the Commodities renewed upon the farm wherein he lived. At this Councel the Intereſt of his Counſellors were different, and their Councels divided; yet ſo that the Counſel of the moſt intereſſed prevailed; which was, that the multitudes of Cattle brought in from his other farm, cauſed a fall of the Rents of this; and that if he excluded the Commerce, he might be well enough ſupplied by his own Tenants at home, and by his Neighbours, which lay on the North-ſide of his farm: the Farmour takes their advice, and now you ſhall hear what followed.

Prop. 18. *Theorem* 18.

The Acts made the 18 and 20 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 1. againſt Importation of *Iriſh* Cattle, have diminiſhed the valuable Trades of *England* with *Ireland* for Beer, Hops, all ſorts of Hats and Stockins, Cloth, and Stuffs of all ſorts; victu-

alling Ships of all ſorts, as well Foreign as *Engliſh*; all ſorts of Dying Stuffs, Hides, Fruit, Sugars, Tobaccoes; and all ſorts of Silk, as well wrought as unwrought; Ribbons, Gold, Silver, and Silk Lace.

Actus. The Acts againſt Importation of *Iriſh* Cattel.

Queſtion. Whether they have diminiſhed the valuable Trades of *England* with *Ireland*. I ſay, they have.

Ax. 11. For every buſineſs will be ſo much diminiſhed, as the means of doing it are excluded.

Pet. 24. But the produce of the Cattle imported out of *Ireland*, was the mean, by which the *Iriſh* maintained the valuable Trades with *England* for Hopps, *&c.*

Pet. 25. And the Acts of 18 and 20 *Car.* 2. have excluded the Importation of *Iriſh* Cattel.

Therefore they have diminiſhed the valuable Trades of *England* with *Ireland* for Hopps, Beer, *&c.* which was to be demonſtrated.

Annotations.

The Reaſon given in the Preambles of theſe Acts, is ſaid to be the lowneſs of the Rents of Lands cauſed by the Importation of *Iriſh* Cattle: but if the lowneſs of Rents proceeded from the plenty and cheapneſs of Beef, Tallow, and Hides, ſure the Nation had no reaſon to complain thereof; when as God himſelf in Holy Writ ſo often pronounces plenty and cheapneſs for bleſſings; and the Stat. of 1 *&* 2 *Ph.* and *Mary*, *c.* 5. complain of the extreme prizes of Corn, Cheeſe, Butter, and other Victual, by reaſon of the Exportation of them. So that by Gods Law cheapneſs and plenty is a bleſſing; and by a Civil Law, dearneſs and extreme prices are complained of and redreſſed. Whereas this Law deſigns to prevent Gods bleſſings, and to cauſe that which is complained of by the 1 *&* 2 *Ph.* and *M.* 5.

But

But to paſs over theſe Authorities of higheſt nature; let us now in Reaſon conſider, whether the lowneſs of Rents, (admitting the Importation of *Iriſh* Cattle had cauſed it) had been a juſt cauſe to have prohibited the Importation of them. Herein if we conſider, firſt the Nation in general, (which Laws ought always firſt to conſider) it had been ſo much advantaged by the lowneſs of Rent, cauſed by the plenty and cheapneſs of Beef, Tallow, and Hides, as all ſorts of Artificers, Tradeſmen, and Merchants might have been cheaper maintained, than where men pay dearer. Secondly, Navigation (which as we are an Iſland, and therefore more convenient for Forein Trade) deſerves in the next place to be conſidered; and that in Victualling ſhips cheaper than another place paying dearer, we ſhould have had ſo much advantage above it, in any Forein Trade. Thirdly, the Landlord ſhould have had no cauſe to complain, in regard (if he would content himſelf with the Commodities of his own Country) he might be ſo much cheaper ſupplied as his Rents were lower. Beſides, vain men and women, who by their vanity and prodigality were not content with our Native Commodities, would in ſome meaſure have been reſtrained from their exceſs in forein, to the impoveriſhing the Nation, as well as themſelves. It is true indeed, poor Tenants who had Leaſes would have been damnified thereby; and ſo would the neceſſitous Nobility and Gentry in debt, paying more Intereſt for money, than their Rents would ſupply; but theſe might better have been redreſſed, than the Nation and Navigation been damnified.

1. If all prudent and Rational Actions be firſt to be conſidered in the end; and that one of the principal ends in Trade be, ſo to buy, as to ſell honeſtly cheaper than another, then it had been prudence in us to have continued the buying *Iriſh* Cattle, which feed ſooner by one Quarter than either Northern, *Scotiſh*, or *Welſh*, until we could have better ſupplied our ſelves.

2. As by reaſon of the goodneſs and cheapneſs of the *Iriſh*

Cattle, we did not only victual Ships, as well *Engliſh* as forrein, cheaper than the *Dutch* or any other Nation, with ſubſtantial food; ſo it had been prudence in us to have conſerved theſe Trades by the Importation of *Iriſh* Cattle, until we had found an expedient how we might better had done it.

3. As the Eaſtern and Southern parts of *England* ſupplied *Ireland* with Hopps, in return of the produce of the lean Cattel imported out of *Ireland*; ſo it had been prudence in us to have continued this Trade, until we had eſtabliſhed a better.

4. As the Weſtern parts did conſiderably ſupply many parts of *Ireland* with Beer upon the ſame account; ſo ſome conſideration ſhould have been had thereof, until the Trade might have been otherwiſe improved.

5. As the Trades of our *Engliſh* Commodities in Cloth, Stuffs of all ſorts, Hats and Stockens of all ſorts was driven in commutation of the produce which the *Iriſh* for the lean Cattle imported: ſure therefore ſome care in prudence ought to have been taken how to improve theſe, rather than to take away the intercourſe by which they otherwiſe could not be maintained.

6. Beſides, as *England* was the ſtore-houſe for all ſorts of Commodities coming from our Plantations, as all ſorts of Dying-ſtuffs, Hides, Fruit, Sugars, and Tobaccoes; ſo the Trade with *Ireland* for theſe was driven in commutation of the Money for their lean Cattle: and ſure in prudence theſe Trades ought to have been encouraged, until means had been found out to have better eſtabliſhed them elſewhere.

7. As in the Trade to our Plantations, ſo in the Trade of Forein Commodities, as all ſorts of Silk, as well wrought as unwrought, Gold, Silver, and Silk Lace; we had no other intercourſe with *Ireland* but upon the account of the produce of their lean Cattle; which in Reaſon and prudence ought to have been encouraged, till better eſtabliſhed elſewhere.

8. The Weſtern parts imployed above 100 Sail of ſhipping with a proportionable number of Mariners in this Trade

Trade only: ſome conſideration in reaſon ought to have been taken, as well for imployment of the Mariners, as ſatisfaction of the owners herein; if other ways imployment and ſatisfaction had not been made.

9 Before theſe Acts, *Engliſh* ſhipping was generally imployed in the Trade to *Ireland*, and in returns out of *Ireland*, with the Commodities of *Ireland* into Forein parts, as Hides, Tallow, Yarn, Wools, &c. and if ſome better imployment had not been found out, ſure it had been greater prudence to have retained theſe.

10. Before theſe Acts, the Eaſtern and Southern parts of *England* did drive a very conſiderable Trade to *Portugal*, *Spain*, *France*, and *Flanders* with Butter; ſo that if theſe be loſt, and no ſupply made otherwiſe; theſe parts, eſpecially *Suffolk*, in neceſſity will be reduced to a very deplorable condition.

Conſequences upon the Act againſt the Importation of Iriſh *Cattle.*

1. The *Scots*, *Welſh*, and Northern people taking advantage of the Act, have impoſed ſuch exceſſive prices upon the Eaſtern and Southern parts of *England* in lean Cattle, that though they feed much worſe than the *Iriſh* (which in leſs than one year, made a double return to the Graziers) the prices are raiſed above one third peny more than were paid for the *Iriſh*; whereby little or no profit ariſes to the Graziers, after one third longer feeding: ſo that as before we bought cheap and ſold cheap, which was but reaſonable; now we buy dearer and ſell cheaper, which is intolerable.

2. As the produce of the lean Cattle was returned in the profitable Trades of the Nation; ſo now the Returns are only in ready money.

3. As before the Act we could Victual Ships cheaper than the *Dutch*, which was, beſides the excellencie of our Ports, the only advantage we had over the *Dutch* in Navigation; the *Dutch* and *French* now Victual much cheaper in *Ireland*, than

than the *Engliſh* can in *England:* ſo as this Law hath given the *French* and *Dutch* a greater advantage over us, than before we had over them.

4. The *Engliſh* ſhipping generally in their Weſtern and Southern Voyages Victual in *Ireland*; ſo that the *Engliſh*, as well in *Engliſh* as Forein ſhips, have loſt the Trade of Victualling, by reaſon of this Act: therefore it is no great wonder, that though this Law hath excluded the Importation of *Iriſh* Cattle, yet the Grazier complains he wants Markets for his fat Cattle, whenas we have loſt two ſo conſiderable Trades by reaſon of this Law. Nay, I have it from very good Authority, that in the Provinces of *Holland* and *Zealand*, *Iriſh* Beef is ſold under a peny in the pound; ſo as notwithſtanding the falls of the prices of fat Cattle, the *Dutch* in their own Harbours may Victual much cheaper than the *Engliſh*.

5. As before this Act the Eaſtern and Southern parts of *England* did in a very conſiderable manner ſupply *France*, *Flanders*, *Spain*, and *Portugal* with Butter; now we have excluded the Trade with *Ireland*, we have put the *Iriſh* upon neceſſities of making Butter; which they do much cheaper than the *Engliſh*, notwithſtanding the lowneſs of Rents, and thereby ſupply *Flanders*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, and *France*, much cheaper than the *Engliſh*; whereby our Trade for Butter and Cheeſe is become worſe than that of Grazing: and now the *Iriſh* have eſtabliſhed theſe Trades much more beneficial to them, than their Trade was before to us for lean Cattle; I underſtand no remedy hereof, but they will increaſe their advantages by them, and we muſt yet continue more loſers.

6. The Trade of the Eaſtern parts of *England* with *Ireland* for Hopps, is by the exclution of the *Iriſh* quite extinguiſhed, for want of means to maintain the Intercourſe by the *Iriſh*.

7. The Trade of the Weſtern parts of *England* with *Ireland* for Beer, is in a great meaſure diminiſhed by this Law, for want of means to maintain the Intercourſe.

8. The

8. The Trades to *Ireland* of *Engliſh* Cloth, Stuffs of all ſorts, Hats, and Stockins of all ſorts, which before this Law were driven by commutation of the product of the money for *Iriſh* Cattle, is become by reaſon hereof leſsned and diminiſhed.

9. So is the Trade of our Plantations to *Ireland* in all ſorts of Dying-ſtuffs, Hides, Fruit, Sugar, and Tobacco.

10. And by the ſame Reaſon, the Commodities from Forein parts, as all ſorts of Silks, as well wrought as unwrought, Ribband, Gold, Silver, and Silk Lace, are diminiſhed in the Trade with *Ireland*.

11. The Mariners, and ſhipping in bringing over the *Iriſh* Cattle, being about 100 Sail, built and imployed in this Trade, are neglected and made uſeleſs, whereby the Mariners not only want imployment, but the owners of the ſhips undone.

12. The *Engliſh* ſhipping imployed in the Trade of *England* to *Ireland*, are neglected and laid by.

13. The Returns in the Trades of *Ireland*, in Hides, Tallow, Wools, Yarn, *&c.* into Forein parts, wherein generally *Engliſh* Ships were imployed, are loſt to the *Engliſh*.

14. For theſe three laſt years, the Northern and Weſtern parts, beſides the raiſing the prices of lean Cattle, have impoſed ſuch ſare and ſurfeited Cattel upon the Eaſtern and Southern, that many Graziers loſt half, others a third, *&c.* yet muſt be content, for otherwiſe they can buy none.

Prop. 19. *Theorem* 19.

The Acts againſt Importation of *Iriſh* Cattle have diminiſhed the value of the Lands in *England*.

Acts. The Acts againſt Importation of *Iriſh* Cattle.

Queſtion. Whether they have diminiſhed the value of the Lands in *England*. I ſay, they have.

Ax.

Ax. 2. For in every thing, the effects will be as the causes are.

Pet. 6. But Lands are valuable as the Trade of the place is valuable.

Prop. 15. And the Acts against Importation of *Irish* Cattle have diminished the valuable Trades of *England.*

Therefore the Acts against the Importation of *Irish* Cattle have diminished the value of the Lands in *England*; which was to be demonstrated.

Annot.

So as, *Reader*, thou here doest understand by demonstration, that the ends designed by the Acts against Importation of *Irish* Cattle, of raising the Rents of the Lands in *England*, are so far from being attained, that the contrary hath ensued. And here I wish a Survey were taken how many thousand Farms are thrown up since this Act: how many thousand farms are abated, some above one sixth; others above one fifth; others above one fourth; others above one third. Some I know, which after two years lying waste, are abated one half. But herein that part of *Suffolk*, which is called High *Suffolk* (which formerly was comparable, if not more valuable, than so much of any other Place of *England*, and wherein are above 200 Parishes) is of all others in the most desperate condition: for having by reason of this Law lost the Trades to *Flanders*, *France*, *Portugal*, and *Spain* for Butter; the whole Revenue of it is reduced to what price the Cheese-mongers of *London* please to set upon it.

The Reason the Act gives against the Importation of *Irish* Cattle, is the lowness of the Rents of the Lands in *England* caused by it; but this is not so either in the nature of the *Irish* Cattle, nor in the nature of Trade, which is ever so much better (if it be not consumptive) by how much the freer it is: we will therefore here recite the Reasons of the low-

lowneſs of the Rents of Lands in *England*, before the Acts againſt the Importation of *Iriſh* Cattle.

Here is to be underſtood, that by the 2 *Pet.* Greater numbers of people improve Trade: this is neceſſary if the nature of man be conſidered, in that every man is in need of being ſupplied in his wants by another; and ſo great a Providence is over induſtrious men, that no man, (which was not impotent) but by induſtry might earn every day more than would ſupply his neceſſities; and ſo much as any man gets by being induſtrious and juſt above what ſupplies his neceſſities, is not only ſo much beneficial to himſelf and family, but ſo much enriching of the place. From hence it is that the Province of *Holland*, which of it ſelf hath nothing conducing to trade, but Cheeſe and Butter, which will not ſupply the tenth part of the Inhabitants, but only abound in induſtrious men, is incomparably rich by Trade, above any other place in the world; and that the Iſle of *Ely*, Marſhland, and the Fens of *Lincolnſhire*, which are bigger and better for Trade than the Province of *Holland*, by reaſon of the thinneſs of people, are poorer and more miſerable, & the Lands of leſs value than any other place of *England*, and perhaps any where elſe. The multitudes of the people of *England* before the Act of Navigation, were diminiſhed by peopling our *American* Plantations; which was after encreaſed by the late inteſtine Wars, and much more in re-peopling *Ireland* after the Maſſacre in 1641. Theſe were not conſidered (I dare ſay) by the Rump, when they firſt contrived the Act of Navigation in 1650. The Act of Navigation (beſides the deſtruction of our Timber, and other inconveniences before demonſtrated;) excluded multitudes of people from Trading with us; whereby the ſupplying them while they were in our Ports was excluded, and the Advantages of thoſe Trades loſt thereby. To theſe were added Gods Judgments upon us in the late dreadful Plague, wherein it's beleeved 200000 perſons extraordinarily died; whereby thoſe people otherwiſe muſt have been ſupplied by Trades, and by their Trades might have enriched the Nation. In this condition the Parliament the next year found the Nation, and aſcribed it to the Importa-

tion of *Iriſh* Cattle; and made the Act 18 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 1. to prevent it for the future: but what the Conſequences hereof have been, we have demonſtrated in this and the 18th *Prop.*

Corol.

By the ſame Reaſon, the Acts againſt Importation of *Iriſh* Cattle have diminiſhed the value of the Revenues of the Church.

Pet. 7. For the Revenues of the Church are valuable as the Lands of *England* are valuable.

Prop. 16. And the Acts againſt Importation of *Iriſh* Cattle, have diminiſhed the value of the Lands of *England.*

Annot.

And ſo I may ſay, they have the value of the Revenues of the Crown; not only in the Lands of the Crown, for which is no compenſation made, as is in the Trades of our Plantations, wherein the Crown receives more in the Cuſtomes than it is prejudiced by the diminiſhing the value of the Lands of the Crown; but in the immediate Revenues of the Crown, for the Cuſtoms for lean Cattle, which for ought I know was 30000 *lib.* a year.

So as, *Reader*, thou haſt before underſtood how much the Trade of the Nation was hindred by the Act againſt Naturalization, before the Crown of *England* had the acceſſion of the *American* Plantations; thou haſt underſtood how much the peopling the *American* Plantations hath diminiſhed the valuable Trades of *England*, and the ſtrength of it, together with the value of the Lands of it, and the Revenues of the Crown and Church of *England*; thou haſt in ſome ſort underſtood how all theſe have been augmented by the Act of Navigation, and the value of the Trade and

Lands

Lands of *England*, and the Revenues of the Crown and Church diminiſhed by the Act againſt Importation of *Iriſh* Cattle. It is truly to be feared, a little more time will render the Lands and Countries untilled and uninhabited.

Prop. 20. *Theorem* 20.

The Acts made 18 *and* 20 *Car.* 2. have endangered the Peace and Friendſhip between the Kingdoms of *England* and *Ireland*.

Acts. The Acts 18 and 20 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 1.

Queſtion. Whether they have endangered the Peace and Friendſhip, *&c.* I ſay they have.

Ax. 14. For every thing will be ſo much endangered, as the means of ſupporting it are are diminiſhed.

Pet. 38. But Trade is a mean to ſupport peace and friendſhip.

Prop. 18. And the Acts of 18 and 20 *Car.* 2. have diminiſhed the valuable Trades between *England* and *Ireland*.

Therefore they have endangered the Peace and Friendſhip between *England* and *Ireland*; which was to be demonſtrated.

Annot.

As before theſe Acts this Nation only ſupplied *Ireland* with Hopps, Beer, all ſorts of Hats and Stockens, Cloth and Stuffs of all ſorts, all ſorts of Dying-ſtuffs, Hides, Fruit, Sugars, Tobaccoes, all ſorts of Silk, as well wrought as unwrought, Ribbons, Gold, Silver, and Silk Lace, upon the product of their lean Cattle; ſo the peace and friendſhip of both Kingdoms was reciprocally maintained by the Trade & Commerce hereby between them; and as the *Engliſh* did victual before in our own Ports, ſo thereby they maintained

tained friendship and Correspondencie with one another; and so we did in *Flanders*, *France*, *Spain*, & *Portugal* with our Trade with Butter, and when we supplied their Ships in our Ports with Victuals. But now all the Trades are established in *Ireland*; and by the *Irish*, in *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Flanders*, *France*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*; and Returns made from them, of all the Commodities we returned into *Ireland* before these Acts; whereby the *Irish* interest, as it is lost to us, so it is established in those places. Now, *Reader*, here seriously consider, if for the future the King of *England* be necessitated to make war, and defend his Realms against any of these (and no Prince is longer secure of a peace, than he hath a reputation of being able to make war) what assistance can he in reason expect from *Ireland*, when their Interest depends upon his enemies, and the Kings loss will be their gain?

The Farmer now perceiving all means of supplying the market to become so desperate, again calls a Councel; where it is resolved, for want of other commodities, he should now sell his horses, steers, cows, hogs, and bacon, whereby before he renewed his crops, and maintained his family: the Farmer having no imployment for them, either in his farm or family, takes their sage advice: and thus at present his hopeful condition stands at home and abroad.

We have considered in some measure, but *Reader* thou maist add much more, how many ways the good and beneficial Trades of *England* have been diminished by our practice: we now proceed to demonstrate, how vain and useless many other customes and grants are to the very few beneficial trades we still retain.

Prop. 21. *Theorem* 21.

The Retail Trades in *England* are vainly managed, and to no benefit of the Nation.

Sub-

Subjects, Are the Retail-Trades of *England*.

Queſtion. Whether they be vainly managed, *&c.* I ſay, they are.

Ax. 15. For every thing is vainly done, and to no benefit, which is done by more than needs.

Pet. 36. But the Retail-Trades of *England* are managed by more than needs.

Therefore they are vainly managed, and to no benefit of the Nation; which was to be demonſtrated.

Annotation.

Though the Trade of *Amſterdam* be (I beleeve) ten times more valuable than this in *London*; yet do I beleeve, and have it by good authority, that the Retailers of *London* are twenty times more than thoſe of *Amſterdam*. Whereby though there be it may be 100000 Traders in *London* by Retail; yet is not the Trade of *London* thereby more increaſed, than if there were but a 1000; and the other 99000 maintained to no purpoſe, by a dry return, and the ſuperfluous charge of thoſe who buy of them. So that we every way labour in contrary extremes, to the detriment of Trade; having too few where the Kingdom ſhould receive benefit, and ſuperabounding where there is no need. So that as the Retail-Trade is managed, all induſtry in Trades by Artificers (from whom only the Kingdom receives benefit) is utterly diſcouraged, and the poor Artificers always condemned to hardſhip and poverty, and utterly uncapable of advancing their fortunes hereby; while theſe ſupernumerary Retaylers grow only rich in this dry Trade by other mens labours, yet contribute nothing to it, or otherwiſe are beneficial to the Nation. I wiſh therefore it did depend upon my Vote, and I would decree it into an unalterable Law, that no Retayler ſhould be in *England*, of any of the Growths or Manufactures of *England*, who had not been 20 years an Artificer in that Trade wherein he is a Retaylor.

Prop.

Prop. 22. *Theorem* 22.

The Corporations of *England* do hinder the Improvement of the valuable Trades of *England*, and the Fiſhing Trade, by ſo many men, and how much ſtock, and ſo much money as they exclude in Trade.

Agents, Are the Corporations of *England*.

Queſtion. Whether they hinder the improvement of the Trades of *England*, *&c.* I ſay they do.

Ax. 1. For every buſineſs will be ſo much hindred, as the means of doing it are excluded.

Pet. 26. But men are neceſſary to improve Trade; and *Pet.* 27. money is a convenient mean to improve Trade; and ſo is ſtock, *Pet.* 28.

Therefore Corporations ſo much hinder the Improvement of the valuable Trades of *England*; which was to be demonſtrated.

Annotations.

So as the Trade of *England*, and the Fiſhing Trade, are diminiſhed by our *American* Plantations, by the re-peopling *Ireland*, and the late great Plague, and our late Forein and Inteſtine Wars: It is hindred by the Act of Navigation in *Scotland* and Forein Trade abroad, and the greater Trading part of the world are excluded from trading with us at home; and the Trades to *Ireland* excluded by Laws; and the greater part of the Nation excluded from trading at all, unleſs it be upon ſuch terms as they cannot be any ways encouraged in it: whereas in the mean time Supernumeraries of Sollicitors, Bankers, Scriveners, and Uſurers, who inſtead of Trading, divert all the means of improving Trade, and engroſs (I am confident) above ſix times as much money

as

as is imployed in Trades beneficial to the Nation; and I believe are more than the free trading part of the Nation.

For my part, as I desire the good of the Nation in what I have said, free from any passion or affection to any party or person; so do not I intend the prejudice, but good of every Corporation: for if men, money, and stock be the only means to enrich and strengthen any place, then every Corporation is so much more capable of Riches and Strength, by how many more men, and so much more mony and stock is imployed in Trade. The *Dutch* (who of all the world are the most considerable, and richest, and most mighty by Trade) understand this; and therefore *Amsterdam* (of all other places the most famous for Trade) is now designed to be enlarged $\frac{2}{3}$, with free liberty for all the world to Plant and Trade with them. In or about the years 1636 and 37. about 140 Families out of the Counties of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* forsook us, and went into *Holland*, where the *Dutch* did not only entertain them, but in *Leyden*, *Alckmaer*, and other places, planted them Rent-free and Excise-free for seven years.

Coroll.

By the same Reason, Forein Trade will be so much hindred, by how much the means of transporting money in it are excluded.

Pet. 30. For money is a convenient mean to improve Trade.

Annot.

The *Dutch*, *Venetians*, and *Florentines*, who understand this, and have no money of their own, freely permit the Exportation of money in Trade, and grow rich thereby; and the King of *Spain*, who hath all the Treasure of the *West-Indies*,

dies, upon the penalty of Death, &c. forbids the Exportation of it, grows poorer, and can keep none. Mr. *Mun* (a man of excellent knowledge and experience in Trade) in the 4th Chapter of *Englands Treasure by Forein Trade*, affirms, he knew a Prince in *Italy* (of famous memory) *Ferdinando* the First, great Duke of *Tuscany*, who being very rich, endeavoured thereby to enlarge his Trade by issuing out to his Merchants great sums of money for very small profit: He himself had of the Duke 40000 Crowns *gratis* for a whole year, although the Duke knew it would be sent away in *specie* for the parts of *Turkey*, to be imployed in Wares for his Countrey. Afterwards Mr. *Mun* affirms, he knew *Legorn* so much increased, that of a poor little Town, it was become a fair and strong City, being one of the most famous places for Trade in all Christendom. And, yet it is worthy observation, that the multitude of Ships and Wares, which come from *England*, the *Low-Countries*, and other places, have little or no means to make returns from thence, but only ready money. See more herein in the said Chapter. Though Trade may be maintained by barter of Commodities, yet he who Trades in money and barter, shall have a vast advantage. And if we could establish a Trade, so that upon the Return of the Commodities we could in any other forein Trade make an advantage; such a Trade would be so much more than if the Returns had been in ready money.

Prop. 23. *Theorem* 23.

The Corporations of *England* do hinder the Improvement of the value of the Lands of *England*.

Agents, Are the Corporations of *England*.

Question. Whether they hinder the Improvement of the value of the Lands in *England*. I say, they do.

Ax.

Ax. 2. For in every thing, the effects will be as the causes are.

Pet. 6. But Lands are valuable as the Trade of the place is valuable.

Prop. 22. And the Corporations of *England* do hinder the improvement of the valuable Trades of *England*, and the Fishing Trade.

Therefore the Corporations of *England* do hinder the Improvement of the value of the Lands of *England*; which was to be demonstrated.

Coroll.

By the same Reason, the Corporations of *England* do hinder the improvement of the Revenues of the Church of *England*.

Pet. 7. For the Revenues of the Church are valuable, as the Lands of *England* are valuable.

Prop. 23. And the Corporations of *England* do hinder the Improvement of the value of the Lands of *England*.

Prop. 24. *Theorem* 24.

The Act of 42 *Eliz. c.*2 hath diminished the valuable Trades of *England*, and the Fishing Trade.

Act. The Act of 42 *Eliz.* 2.

Question. Whether it hath diminished the valuable Trades of *England*, and the Fishing Trade. I say, it hath.

Ax. 12. For every business will be so much diminished, as the means of doing it are diverted.

Pet. 29. But men are necessary means in Trade.

Pet. 30. Money is a convenient mean in Trade.

Pet. 31. And the Act of 42 *Eliz.* hath diverted many

men, and much money from the valuable Trades of *England*, and the Fishing Trade.

Therefore the Act of 42 *Eliz.* 2. hath diminished the valuable Trades of *England*, and the Fishing Trade; which was to be demonstrated.

Annotations.

Reader, That the Mischiefs and Inconveniences which have ensued this Law may better appear, take with thee these Considerations. First, That God hath made Man to eat his bread in the cares of Mind, and sweat of his brows: that man therefore who neither cares nor labours, hath no reason to expect that he shall have any thing to care for. Secondly, Consider that the Nation was much more inhabited when this Law was made, than now. From hence then, *Reader*, take a Prospect of the Inconveniences which have ensued this Law.

1. That where pure Necessity does not require, it inverts the end which God hath by Nature made, *viz.* That where Man does not care for and Govern, he should eat his bread by Labour and Industry.

2. That notwithstanding our great loss and want of men, for the Reasons beforesaid, these idle persons provided for by this Act, are so much more a loss to the Nation than if they had never been, by how much the Nation loses in maintaining and providing for them: and this is increased to such a height, that notwithstanding the want of men more now than when this Law was made, yet the charge of maintaining poor people in very many places is 6, 7, 8, 9 fold more than before: and what the further consequences hereof will be, if not prevented, is most worthy the consideration of the Parliament.

3. It is a discouragement to all industrious and labouring people, when lazie and idle people shall be maintained in their idleness from the fruits of their Labour and Industry.

4. It

4. It encourages wilful and evil-diſpoſed perſons to impoſe what wages they pleaſe upon their Labours; and herein they are ſo refractory to Reaſon, and the benefit of the Nation, that when Corn and Proviſions are cheap, they will not work for leſs wages than when they were dearer; ſo as it often happens that one days indifferent labour, ſhall maintain theſe perſons three or four days after in idleneſs: which if this Law had not been, might have been for a reſerve to ſupport themſelves and families in adverſity and ſickneſs.

5. As ſundry Laws provided againſt wandring Beggars and Vagabonds, ſo this Law provides for and relieves ſtationary Beggars.

6. This Law is the principal, if not the only Reaſon of the exceſſive wages of ſervants as well as labourers; in making Proviſion for ſuch, who will neither ſerve, nor labour.

7. From this Law therefore it is principally (and for the want of good education of the governing part of the Trade of the Nation, of which we ſhall treat hereafter) that as Mr. *Mun* obſerves in his excellent Treatiſe of *Englands Treaſure by Forein Trade, cap.* 19. that the *Engliſh* Nation is reproached commonly among ſtrangers for the multitudes of People which in *England* Cheat, Roar, Rob, Hang, Beg, Cant, Pine, and Periſh; which otherwiſe might help to encreaſe and maintain the wealth and ſtrength of theſe Kingdoms, eſpecially by Sea, for our own ſafety, and terror of our Enemies.

8. The Charity which might be imployed in the relief of truly impotent and aged people, is hereby abated and diminiſhed.

Prop. 25. *Theorem* 25.

The Act of the 42 *Eliz.* 2. hath diminiſhed the value of the Lands of *England*.

Act. The Act of 42 *Eliz.* 2.

Question. Whether it hath diminiſhed the value of the Lands of *England.* I ſay, it hath.

Ax. 2. For in every thing, the effects will be as the cauſes are.

Pet. 6. But Lands are valuable, as the Trade of the place is valuable.

Prop. 24. And the Act of 42 *Eliz.* 2. hath diminiſhed the valuable Trades of *England.*

Therefore it hath diminiſhed the value of the Lands of *England*; which was to be demonſtrated.

Annot.

This Law hath not only diminiſhed the value of the Lands by the loſs of the Trade, which might have been ſupplied by the perſons maintained by the Act; but by the increaſe of the charge upon the Land in maintaining them.

Coroll.

By the ſame Reaſon, the Act of the 42 *Eliz.* 2. hath diminiſhed the Revenues of the Chuch.

Pet. 7. For the Revenues of the Church are valuable, as the Lands of *England* are valuable.

Prop. 25. And the Act of 42 *Eliz.* hath diminiſhed the value of the Lands of *England.*

Prop. 26. *Theorem* 26.

The valuable Trades of *England*, and the Fiſhing Trade might be improved by thoſe lazie and idle perſons who are diverted from them, in living upon Waſtes, Commons, Chaſes, and Foreſts.

Sub-

Subjects, Are the valuable Trades of *England*, and the Fishing Trade.

Question. Whether they might be improved, *&c.* I say, they might.

Ax. 13. For every business may be more improved, as the means are more.

Pet. 26. But men are necessary to improve Trade.

Therefore the valuable Trades of *England* might be improved by those lazie and idle persons who are diverted, *&c.* which was to be demonstrated.

Annotat.

So as this difference is between these persons, and those maintained by the 43 *Eliz.* 2. that as those are maintained by the loss of the Nation; so these are maintained to no benefit of it: but are dangerous as well to the Nation, as Government of it. This appears by the Riots and Tumults which they make upon all endeavors of Improvements, notwithstanding compensations are made double and treble to the value of what they reaped thereby. The number therefore of these kind of persons encreasing, which daily does, as well by a succession of those who are born upon such places, as otherwise, and being at liberty to work or not; the Government will be so much more endangered by how much they are encreased; and so much more, by how much less these Commons, Chases, Wasts, and Forests can maintain them; to supply which, breaking Hedges, cutting Woods, and stealing Fowl, *&c.* are the usual means by which they make up their living.

How advantageous it would be to the Trade of the Nation, if all these idle hands were imployed in it; and how great a Revenue might be raised out of these Wastes, if they were improved and imployed in Trade, and binding out Prentices, and in defraying Publique Charges, were most worthy Consideration of the Parliament.

Corol.

Coroll. 1.

By the ſame Reaſon, the valuable Trades of *England*, and the Fiſhing Trade might be improved by thoſe perſons who are diverted in being hanged.

Annotations.

The end of puniſhing Malefactors is twofold, *viz.* to deter others from Committing Crimes, and for the Offender to make reſtitution ſo far as he is able. But I do not underſtand that the end of puniſhment is to deſtroy, where murder or a higher Crime is not the Offence. Nor is Hanging, which is tranſient, ſo permanent a Terror to Offenders, as a conſtant inflicting extraordinary duties upon Offenders, whereby they might, or in a great meaſure might expiate their Crimes by ſatisfying the perſons Offended. Nothing in nature but by ſome means or other might be made beneficial; ſure therefore much more man; nor does man deſtroy in any thing elſe but on the life of Man, where any other means can be found to preſerve; and the end, in making reſtitution, is wholly loſt.

Coroll. 2.

By the ſame reaſon, the valuable Trades of *England*, and the Fiſhing Trade might be improved by thoſe perſons who are diverted in being impriſoned for debt.

Annotations.

Herein moreover is the end deſigned in Puniſhing Offenders inverted: for in being committed priſoners, the means which is thereby ſpent in paying fees to Jaylors,

is inverted from that end to which it might have been imployed towards the Payment of his Debts; and the persons of the Prisoners made useless any ways by labour or industry to contribute to the satisfaction thereof.

Coroll. 3.

By the same Reason, the valuable Trades of *England*, and the Fishing Trade might be improved by those men, and so much money as is diverted in Buying and Morgaging Land.

Pet. 30. For Mony is a convenient mean to improve Trade.

Annotations upon this Corollary.

Before, we contended that the Law against Naturalization makes the Kingdom weak and unable to improve the Trade thereof; in this Corollary we complain of a practice against Law and Conscience too. For by the Statute of *Westminster* 2. made the 13 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 1. it was provided that Estates in Tail should remain to the Donee, and his Heirs, according to the form of the gift of the Donor; and for want of issue of the Donee, to revert to the Donor and his Heirs: And that Fines levied upon such claims be void. Yet by what practice or usage Fines come to Bar Heirs in Tail, and Recoveries those in remainder, I cannot tell. I am sure the Will of the Donor, (which in Conscience ought religiously to be observed,) is hereby violated: And all that money which is expended in Buying and Morgaging such Lands, is diverted from the good use by which it might be imployed in Trade; besides the multitudes of mischiefs which arise in vexatious Suits between Vendor and Vendee, Morgager and Morgagee, to the utter undoing one another; whereby multitudes of Sollicitors, Bankers, Usurers, and Scriveners,

(who

(who no ways advance the Trade of the Nation) become vaſtly rich, whileſt the Trade of the Nation hereby becomes ſtarved and neglected, and by conſequence the Nation ſo much poorer. By reaſon hereof, the Stock of this Nation, ſuppoſing it double to the *Dutch*; yet do I not believe one ſixth part ſo much is imployed by us in Trades beneficial to the Nation, as by them: and I wiſh this Quere were determined, Whether from this cauſe the Bankers and Scriveners of *London* cannot raiſe more money in one week, than the Parliament of *England* can in two years?

How many ways this Kingdom might be enriched, and the Trade thereof encreaſed, if the Statute of Weſtminſter 2. *made* 13 Ed. 1. c. 1. *were obſerved.*

1. The Will of the Donor (which by all Laws of Religion and Gratitude ought Religiouſly to be obſerved) would not be violated; for which we may juſtly fear the Judgments and Vengeance of God.

2. The vaſt and wild Prodigality of vain men and women, would be reſtrained within the bounds of their Eſtates: and the impoveriſhment which they bring upon the Kingdom by their Pride, Vanity, and Luxury, in a great meaſure would be abated.

3. The Families of the Nobility and Gentry would hereby be preſerved and continued.

4. The multitudes of Sollicitors, Bankers, Scriveners, and Uſurers, who now ſwarm more than ever, and devour all the good of the Nation, but no ways do any good to it, would diminiſh, and theſe very men be neceſſitated to ſeek ſome better means of ſubſiſtence; whereby the Kingdom might receive benefit, now we ſo much want hands to advance the Trade of the Nation.

5. The ſupernumerary Pages, Lacqueys, and Waiting-women, who are Moths to fret and conſume their Maſters and Ladies Eſtates, might be imployed in ways beneficial to the Kingdom.

6. The

6. The Stock of the Nation to be imployed in beneficial Trades, would be tenfold more imployed in them.

7. The Riches acquired by Trade, would continually be imployed in it, as well as in the *United Netherlands*.

8. The Intereſt of Money without a Law, would fall to as low, as in the *United Netherlands*.

9. Men would be more intent to improve their eſtates, when they knew what they muſt betake themſelves to; and may more ſecurely follow their buſineſs, than when they are engaged in Law-Suits about Morgages and Titles of Land.

Reader, Thou mayſt add many more; but if any man ſhall give me one for not obſerving this Law, I will give him all my nine.

So that by the 2 *Ax.* the Lands of *England*, and the Revenues of the Church, might be improved by the lazie and idle perſons, who live upon Waſtes; by the perſons hanged and impriſoned for debt; and by ſo many men, and ſo much money as is imployed in buying and Morgaging Land.

Having treated how many ways the beneficial and gainful Trades of *England*, and the Fiſhing Trade have been diminiſhed, hindred and loſt by us, we proceed to thoſe Trades, which if they were loſt, would be gain to us.

Prop. 27. *Theorem* 27.

In the Trade of *England* with *France*, the *Engliſh* Nation loſes ſo much as the value of the *French* Commodities exceed in value the *Engliſh* exported; which Mr. *Fortry* affirms to be above 1600000 *lib.* a year.

Agent. The *Engliſh* Nation.

Queſtion. Whether in the Trade with *France* it loſes ſo much as the *French* Commodities imported, exceed in value the *Engliſh* exported. I ſay, it does.

Ax. 14. For where the conſumption of things import-

ed, exceeds in value the things exported, the loſs will be as the exceſs is.

Pet. 32. But the *Engliſh* Nation conſumes all the Commodities of *France* imported.

Pet. 33. And the Commodities of *France* imported, exceed thoſe of *England* exported, Mr. *Fortry* ſays, above 1600000 *lib.* a year.

Therefore the *Engliſh* Nation loſes ſo much; which was to be demonſtrated.

Annotations upon this Propoſition.

Nor is this all the loſs the *Engliſh* Nation ſuſtains by the Trade with *France*; for trading for *French* Wines in the perillous moneths for Navigation of *September*, *October*, *November*, and *December*, we loſe more Shipping and Sea-men in acquiring of them, than in all our other Trades beſides: and in our immoderate drinking of them, we more than ordinarily diſpoſe our bodies to the Strangury, Fevers, Gout, and Stone, when they are pure; and to ſo many more Diſeaſes, as when they are ſo many ways ſophiſticated and adulterated by Vintners; ſo that inſtead of drinking Health to the King of *England*, we drink Sickneſs and poverty to our ſelves, and Wealth to the *French* King.

So that, *Reader*, thou mayeſt underſtand, what vaſt Revenues the *Engliſh*, and the *Dutch* much more than the *Engliſh*, yearly bring into *France* by their Trade with it. For though the *Dutch* Trade, (for Reaſons hereafter ſpecified) be not managed to the loſs of the *Dutch*, as the *Engliſh* is; yet I am confident, and have it by good Authority, that if a true eſtimate were made of it, it would appear to be above ſixfold more beneficial to *France* than the *Engliſh* Trade is. Sir *Walter Rawleigh* takes notice that the *Dutch* Trade into all Ports and Creeks of *France*, we chiefly into five or ſix, and in thoſe the *Dutch* have four times the Trade we have. So that if the *French* King can eſtabliſh a Spice-Trade, wherein he is wonderouſly induſtrious, being King of a Flouriſhing Coun-

Country, he will have but little occaſion to export any treaſure, nor need he fear but the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* will ſtill continue carriers of all the Wealth they get by *Spain*, and other places, into *France*.

Conſequences.

From hence it is that the *French* King becomes ſo rich above any other Prince or State in Chriſtendom; and being Prince of a noble and brave Kingdom, which abounds with moſt things conducing to the benefit of Humane Life, and very fruitful of men, as well as other things; and having few conſiderable Plantations to exhauſt his men; he becomes not leſs potent and formidable to all Chriſtendom, than Rich and Glorious. Nor can I ever hope (the Pride and Luxury of the *Engliſh*, and the neceſſities of the *Dutch*, are ſuch) to ſee this vaſt increaſe of Wealth by the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Trade with *France* to be abated; and what the further conſequences hereof will be in time, it is more than time to be conſidered both by the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*.

Corollary.

By the ſame Reaſon, the *Engliſh* Nation loſes ſo much as the *Canary*-Wines imported exceed in value the *Engliſh* Commodities exported into the *Canaries*; which if the value conſumed be 260000 *l.* yearly, and our Commodities do not amount to near 65000 *l.* yearly, we loſe above 195000 *l.* by this Trade.

Pet. 34. For we conſume all the *Canary*-Wines Imported.

Pet. 35. And the *Canary*-Wines imported, do exceed in value the *Engliſh* Commodities exported.

Annotations upon this Corollary.

So as having loſt thoſe gainful and beneficial Trades to *Muſcovy*, *Greenland*, and *Norway* too, upon the matter, which is not longer lived, if things muſt ſtand as now they do, than our Prizes taken in the late War laſt; having loſt our Fiſhing Trade, more worth than all our Trades beſides; having given away the beneficial and gainful Trades with *Scotland* and *Ireland* by Laws; and the *Turkey*, *Spaniſh*, and *Guiny* Trades, and up the *Elb*, are now no longer ours: the *Dutch*, unleſs in the *Turkey*-Trade, and up the *Elb*, are more Maſters than we, and ſo in a ſhort time are like to be in theſe too. We flouriſh in the *French* Trade, and are ſolely poſſeſſed of the *Canary*-Trade, and we admit of no Competitor.

Conſequences.

From this wild and vaſt expence by the *Engliſh* in the *French* and *Canary* Trades, does follow a neglect and contempt of all our Native Cloth, Stuff, and other Manufactures, and our Liquors; the *French* Silks, Fine Linnen, and Lace are preferred in all our Debaucheries: he is eſteemed a Clown, if the exceſs be not in Sack and Claret, *&c.* And what now can the poor Countrey-man expect in reward of all his Labours, eſpecially if he hath a Leaſe, but to ruine himſelf and Family by his labour and pains for others, who by their Prodigality and Luxury undo themſelves and the Nation, as well as the poor men?

LEMMA.

So as, *Reader*, thou mayeſt underſtand, (as Mr. *Mun* obſerves) that the Kings Cuſtoms, and particular men, may grow rich by a Trade, whereby the Nation is impoveriſhed: for

for Merchants, Vintners, Drawers, Exchange-people, *&c.* grow Rich, and live higher than other men; but the Nation droops, and in a very ſhort time will be beggered by them. Nor muſt you, *Reader*, take your meaſures of our Trade, by the riſe and fall of the Kings Cuſtoms; for unleſs Trade be freer here than in other places, and the the greatneſs of the Cuſtoms ariſes from the greatneſs of the Trade, not the greatneſs of the Impoſitions; the higher the Cuſtoms, the worſe the Trade; for all muſt be conſumed in the place: and though the Cuſtoms be now eight times more than in Queen *Elizabeths* Reign, yet being upon Tobaccoes, Sugars, Wine, and *French* Toys, the Nation is ſo far from being enriched thereby, that it is ſo much the poorer, by how much men debauch themſelves by exceſs in them.

APOLOGY.

I do not deſire to be underſtood, as if I did intend any diminution to his Majeſties Revenue by what is ſaid of the height of Cuſtoms in this *Lemma*; and therefore, though the influence which height of Cuſtoms has upon Trade, and the advantages which the *Dutch* States reap by the lowneſs of their Cuſtoms, be the Subject of another Propoſition: Yet that I be not miſ-apprehended, I ſay, That if the Impoſitions which are now paid in Cuſtoms, were paid by way of Exciſe, as they are in the *United Netherlands*, theſe benefits His Majeſty as well as the Merchant would have. 1. His Majeſties Revenue, as the caſe ſtands, would be as much as now, unleſs in Exportation by Certificate, which is not much conſiderable. 2. As the Trade and Traders by the lowneſs of Cuſtoms would increaſe, ſo would his Majeſties Revenue proportionably: whereas Trade diminiſhing by the height of Cuſtoms, ſo muſt His Majeſties Revenue. 3. The Duties impoſed upon Cuſtoms, when they are high, excite men to uſe all means to ſteal them, whereby they get ſo much as they conceal; whereas if the Cuſtoms were low,

men

men would not run like hazard to get little or nothing thereby. 4. The Merchant would be free to imploy his money he pays in Customs, in his Trade upon occasions, as they are offered. But if so much as is collected for Exportation by Certificate, were imposed upon the Customs, and the Customs as they stand were collected by Excise, the Kings Revenue would be the same, and improveable as Trade would thereby improve; and the Merchant have the benefit of imploying all the money he pays in Customs in his Trade.

From the lowness of Customs and height of Excise it is, that though the *English* Nation be capable of a ten-fold greater Trade than the *United Netherlands*, yet the Revenue the *Dutch* States acquire hereby, is above three-fold more than the Kings Revenue by Excise and Customs.

EPI.

EPILOGUE.

THus, *Reader*, thou mayeſt underſtand, that though *England* be the moſt excellent and convenient place for Trade of all others, yet our practice and ordering it, is contrary to the Nature of it; which ever flouriſhes moſt in convenient places, where it is more free, and people more abound. The abundance of our people (beſides thoſe which the hand of God hath taken away) are diminiſhed in peopling our Plantations, and in re-peopling *Ireland* ſince the late War and Maſſacre there: So as thereby the ſtrength as well as Trade of the Nation is abated proportionably: and yet as matters ſtand, we have interrupted our Trade with *Scotland* and *Ireland*. Nor can we for the future expect any great benefit from the Trade to our Plantations for Tobaccoes and Sugars. For the *Dutch* by the late Treaty at *Breda* being poſſeſſed of *Surinam*, which yeelds better Sugars than our *Barbadoes*, and may do in a much more inexhauſtible manner, being upon the Continent, and as good Tobaccoes as our *Virginia*; and being better Maſters of Trade than we are, and having no Laws of Naturalization to reſtrain them from peopling it, and ſupplying themſelves at home; we for the future can expect little other comfort from our Plantations than to ſupply our ſelves with Sugars and Tobaccoes, but muſt leave the *Dutch* to inrich themſelves with ſupplying the world thereby. Already the *Dutch*, upon expectation of ſupplying themſelves with great quantities of Sugars and Tobaccoes from *Surinam*, decline the buying the Sugars of our Plantations; whereby they are become a Drug, and fallen from 42 *s.* an hundred, to 26. This puts the Sugar Bakers on new projects, *viz.* the boyling up of *Panelis*-Sugar, to ſupply and ſerve inſtead of looſe *Lisbon*-Sugar, which

was

was the principal Commodity returned in lieu of our Bayes, Sayes, Searges, and Perpetuanoes, there vended in great quantities, and for want of returns by Exchange not to be there obtained, the value principally returned in *Lisbon*-Sugar; so as our Native Commodities in the *Lisbon*-Trade too, must in a short time not fall only, but want vent.

While we are contriving newer and more severe Laws against the Exportation of Wool, and neglect the careful inspection and management of our Woollen Manufactures, whereby they have lost their Reputation abroad; we put the world upon necessities of supplying themselves elsewhere, and especially from *Ireland*: whereby the *Dutch* not only partake with us in our *Turkey* Trade, and up the *Elb*; but the *Dutch* and *French* in our own Markets in *England* have a free and open Trade in Woollen Cloths and Stuffs; and in the mean while our Wool becomes a Drug, and of no price or esteem at home: whereby, notwithstanding the severity of all our Laws against the Exportation thereof, great quantities are exported; and so will be, until we establish such a Trade in our Woollen Manufactures, that men shall be better encouraged to work them here than elsewhere; for all men will rather venture their lives, than lose their means of living.

We neglect to give any incouragement in assisting Ingenious and Industrious men in any undertaking for the Publick good. I give one instance in the County of *Suffolk* and here in *Clerkenwel*: The *English* during the late *Dutch* and *French* War, did betake themselves to Weaving Poldavies, or Buck; which they did make into double Buck, being two threds spun together, and made of our *English* Hemp, (which *Ipswich* and *Woodbridge*-men affirm to be better than any East-Countrey Hemp for this use) which made better Sails than any other; and did manage a considerable Trade thereby, to the great benefit of *Suffolk*: but now the *Dutch* and *French* Buck is sold somewhat cheaper (the *English* not being as yet so much Masters of the Trade as the *Dutch* and *French*) this Trade begins to decline again, and to be neg-

glected

lected for want of some small Encouragement, which might be done by some small Imposition, for some time, upon the *French* and *Dutch* Buck, until we should be enabled to work it as cheap, as it is in *France* and *Holland*.

As we give no encouragement to our industrious Natives, so we utterly discourage all industrious Foreiners from improving and encreasing Trade. I need not here repeat the discouragement put upon the Silk-throwers by the Corporation and Company of *London*, wherein near 20000 people are imployed; though the first introduction of Silk-throwing was by a Foreiner, the worthy Father of Sir *Thomas Chamberlain*, now a worthy Citizen of *London*; because the Wisdom of Parliament hath provided security for the Silk-throwers.

But though the Weaving Silk be as much or more advantageous to the Nation, yet certain ingenious and industrious *French* Artificers, who endeavored to exercise their Trades last Summer in the Suburbs of *London*, were indicted at *Hicks-Hall*, by certain of the Yeomanry of the Company of Weavers, Commissionated by the Bayliff, Warden, and Assistants of the said Company, and committed to the *New-Prison* in *Clerkenwel*; though the difference between the said Company and the Protestant Strangers using Manual Occupations, was upon the Address of the *French* and *Dutch* Churches, depending before his Majesty and Councel. Nor could any relief herein be had, though his Majesty in Councel the 29 of *October* last referred the business to the Lords of the Committee of Trade, until his Majesty in Councel the 10th of *November* last, was pleased to discharge them.

I need not here recite the benefits the Nation at this day reaps by the permitting the *Walloons* to establish their Trades at *Canterbury*, *Norwich*, *Colchester*, and other places: the Nation (at least the Southern and Eastern parts) know they are the best Trades we have now left: Yet I cannot but take notice, that within the memory of man, the returns of *Maidstone*-Market did not amount to weekly above 30 *lib.* whereas since, admitting about 60 Families of Foreiners in the Thred

Trade, the Returns are weekly now above 1000 *l.* to the incredible benefit of the Lands, as well as all ſorts of people adjoyning.

How pernicious this practice of excluding Foreiners muſt needs be to the Nation, as it now ſtands, if it be continued, is underſtood by his Majeſty. And the *French* King ſo well underſtands how much it will conduce to the advantage of *France* to encourage the freedom of Trade, by entertaining all ſorts of Forein Artificers, that in contradiction to all the Eccleſiaſtical Powers oppoſing it, he hath granted free liberty to all ſorts of Forein Artificers and Merchants to exerciſe their Conſciences in all Ports and places in his Dominion, and to have Churches allowed them, with equal or more Priviledges than his natural Subjects. Sure now it will be no ways prudent in us ſo to diſcourage any herein, as to be entertained by the *French* King, as well as *Dutch*.

So that all the good and beneficial ends deſigned by Trade, *viz.* of imploying all ſorts of Impotent people, Women, and Children; of ſtrengthning and enriching our ſelves by Trade, are quite inverted by us. For the Fiſhing Trade, and the Trades of Making, Dying, and Dreſſing our Cloaths and Stuffs, wherein all ſorts of poor people might have been employed, is loſt and neglected by us; whilſt we intend the *New-Caſtle*-Trade, the *French*, *Canary*, *Turkey*, *Eaſt-India*-Trade, and to our Plantations; wherein only luſty men are imployed, and the Impotent people, Women, and Children are expoſed to beggery, and the Publike charge. Secondly, *Ireland* and our Plantations rob us of all the growing Youth and Induſtry of the Nation, whereby it becomes weak and feeble; and the Strength, as well as Trade, becomes decayed and diminiſhed; I, and the Law againſt Naturalization bars us of any future ſupply. And thirdly, Our Affluence, Luxury, and irregular management of Trade, renders us poorer, and in a worſe condition, than if we had no Trade at all.

REA-

7.

REASONS OF THE INCREASE OF THE Dutch Trade.

WHEREIN

Is demonstrated from what Causes the *Dutch* Govern and Manage Trade better than the *English*; whereby they have so far improved their Trade above the *English*.

TREATISE II.

By *ROGER COKE*.

LONDON;
Printed by *J. C.* for *Henry Brome*, at the *Gun* at the *West-end* of St. *Pauls*. 1671.

TO

The Great Example of Vertue

Sir CHARLES HARBORD.

SIR,

THe Operations of the Understanding and Phantasie, are contrary in the Act and Effect. The Phantasie places happiness in enjoying sensual pleasures, which are pleasant in the Act, yet transient, and pass in it; but the Effects of Poverty and sickness are sadly permanent: Whereas the Operations of the Understanding are careful and sad, but the Effects are pleasing and delightful, transcending all sensual pleasure; and so permanently fixed, that it is not in the power of any Creature, to deprive another of them: which cannot be said of Honor, or any temporal Greatness. As the effects of sensual pleasures, are hurtful to the person and fortune of him, who places happiness in them, without any good or benefit to another; so the effects of the Understanding are not contracted to the person and fortune of any man; but extended to the benefit, and oftentimes the preservation of Kingdoms and States. I speak this to you, *Sir*, who are best able to judg hereof; who besides a well-weighed understanding, even in your extreme age, make business, and the Publique, much more than your own, both your recreation and delight: nor have I ever found from

you

you a reserved or sour austerity, but always had an open and free access (which are the Principles from whence Trade is best generated, preserved, and increased:) to which was conjoyned so even a temper, as you were never moved to judge or Act, but from Causes before understood by you.

This, *Sir*, is one Reason why the Treatise implores your Patronage; and I wish the same Method of Reasoning were observed in Geometry, Numbers, Divinity, Physick, Laws, and Natural Philosophy, as in it, *viz.* first to establish the Principles, and by a prescribed Method, to Reason under them. The Principles of all Learning and Reasoning are necessarily three, (though *Arist.* be pleased to restrain them to two;) *viz.* Things, or Actions; which are Intelligible, or Sensible. Sensible Things and Actions may be perceived by the Senses, but cannot be defined: Intelligible Things and Actions may be defined and understood, but cannot be perceived by the Senses. How much time is lost, and confusion caused, in defining Sensible things, by *Arist. Plato*, and in our Schools, which every ignorant man knows as well as the most Learned, & a thousand times better than all these Sophisters by their contention in them, I leave to you, *Sir*, to judg.

Ana. p. l. 8 c. 32. tit. 12.

To this loss of time *Arist.* and our Schools from him do confound things, with Propositions; sometimes giving a definition the power of a particular *Proposition*; other times, of a Universal; as, that a Man is a universal *Prop.* and the man *Callias* a particular. *Anal. post.* Nor is *Euclid* in the

L 2. c. 19. tit. 7.

15, 16,

15, 16, 23 Definitions of the firſt Book (as they are called) and many other, free from miſtaking herein. So as *Clavius* following the Authority of *Ariſt.* and *Euclid*; and attempting to Analyze the firſt *Prop.* of *Euclids Elements* in a Rational Method, not only (as he confeſſes himſelf,) makes the Comment more perplexed and difficult, but not otherwiſe to be done; which is the Reaſon, he ſays, he, as well as others before him, is forced to neglect this way of Demonſtration, not only upon *Euclid*, but in all Mathematical Learning: and it is worthy your obſervation, that as a Definition can never be taken for a *Prop.* but only the Subject, Agent, or Act in a Petition or Rational Propoſition; ſo in this pretended Demonſtration, which conſiſts of three *Syllogiſms*, beſides a *præterea*, and *eadem Ratione*, which ſtand for two more; two of the three, and one of the two Major *Syllogiſms*, are *Definitions*.

The ſecond ſort of Principles are *Petitions*, whereof we have ſpoken before. But theſe *Ariſt.* in eſtabliſhing his Principles, not ſo much as mentions. Theſe are frequently confounded by Commentators upon *Euclid*, with *Axioms*, or Common Notions. So as it is no wonder that no Method or Order in Reaſoning is obſerved in *Geometry*, where the Principles of it are ſo perplexed and confounded; Whereby *Urania*, ſo fair and lovely in it, is ſo clouded, and all ways of approaching her ſo obſtructed, that of Ingenious men, who deſire to pay Oblations at her Altars, not one of twenty can finde any acceſs to her.

Thirdly, But theſe Principles are ſo ſterile, that without the Conjunction of a Superior and Nobler Cauſe,

Cause, they are never impregnated with any new Generation of Knowledg. Nor can this Knowledg be begotten from any less Power than that which is Eternal and necessary in all things as they are propounded. These Principles from their excellencie are stiled, *Axioms*, *Dignities*, *Universal*, and *Common Notions*: And though every acquired *Proposition* hath the Authority of a *Petition*, yet by no Learning or Reason can any Rational *Proposition* arrive to the Authority of an *Axiom*, so as to be the Major *Proposition* in a Scientifical *Syllogism*.

The Principles thus established, men begin to Learn and Reason; whereby Science may be infinitely improved by Reason, but never the Principles of it. For as *Aristotle* in very many places affirms, they are indemonstrable, and the Understanding without Reason, is of them; but Reason is of Conclusions deduced from them. Here, *Sir*, cannot I pass over the first stumble which is laid before every Learner in our Vulgar Logick, which in the first *Page* affirms Logick to prove (not the Consequences, but) the Principles in its own Science, and others too; which is all one, as if one says, the Consequences which ever follow the premises, go before the Principles; and the Principles follow the Consequences. So that not only all Rules of Reasoning are hereby quite inverted and destroyed, but the Authority of Father *Aristotle*, (whose *dixit*, forsooth, may not be disputed, though Principles and Authorities of highest nature, are,) contemned: who, as I remember, in 16 places of his *Analyticks*, and frequently in his *Physicks*, *Metaphysicks*, *Topicks*,

picks, and *Ethicks* affirms, that the Principles of Science are indemonstrable; and that Reason is of Science, and demonstrable. Sure now it is great pity none of the *Rabbins* correct it; though from no Learning or Authority of *Arist.* or our Vulgar Logick, was any progress of Learning or Knowledg in any one Proposition, ever acquired or heard of, I am sure not by me.

We have in the *Premonition* to the former Treatise, declared the Nature and Parts of a Rational Proposition; and by what means the Question of it becomes demonstrable from Principles thus established. So that if you please to stay a little, you may behold Rational Knowledg, how fair and lovely she is in her plain and simple nakedness! How pleasant and easie are her Ways! And how excellent and Noble is her Extraction! Descended from Eternal Causes; Begotten by a Mind so pure, as partakes not any affection of any sensual Appetite or Passion: her ways are all plain, and before known, and may be apprehended as well by Youth of both Sexes, as men of riper years. Nor does Knowledge thus begotten by the Mind, die with the Body; but though she be the daughter of Time, remains an Eternal Monument of the Minds excellencie, being subject to no alteration, wrinkle, or decay by any power of Time or Fate. O divine Knowledg, how is thy excellencie imposed upon, by pride, affectation, vain-Glory, and hard words! How are thy ways obstructed by Faction, prejudice, and self-Interest! Whilest thy Glorious

Beauty is never conspicuous, but by denying these, and frequenting thy humblest paths.

If, *Sir*, what hath been said in the former Treatise, or shall be said in this, in reference to the ends designed, shall find no relief; yet shall I account my self happy, if the Method of Reasoning may so far take place, that the abuse of the Education of the Youth of *England* (whereby they are no ways enabled, either for Conversation or Business by it,) may be reformed; and all those swarms of Libels and Cantings, which never encrease Knowledg or Learning, but Factions and Dissentions, may be neglected and contemned. *Sir*, I crave the assistance of your Patronage herein, whereby this humble Treatise well hopes to be enlivened, though its own little worth should finde no other Monument: and desire you to entertain a belief of me, that no man more truly Honors you, or wishes you more happiness, than,

Sir,

Your most devoted and
obedient Servant,

ROGER COKE.

PRE-

PREFACE
TO THE
READER.

GOd hath endued other Creatures besides Man, with Sense, Appetite, and Fear; so as excited by their Appetite, and directed by their Senses, without any subordination of one to another, they pursue and attain those things which Nature had before provided for their subsistence; and prompted by their innate impulse of fear, they avoid and flee from those Creatures and things, which are Enemies and hurtful to them. But the case is otherwise with Man: for God hath endued him with a Higher and Nobler Faculty of Soul, in giving him understanding, which by Reason, not Love, Hatred, Fear, or Desire, Governs all his Actions: for where these or any of them prevail, those men never understand, judge, or act aright. And Men, not as other Creatures, live in Society and Subordination; so that under the Laws of God, and their Superiors, Men eat their Bread in the sweat of their Brows. Nature of her own accord hath ordained things necessary for the subsistence of other Creatures: Whereas though God hath made all things for the use of Man, yet nothing is useful to Man (pure Water, Milk, and some of the Fruits of the Earth in their seasons excepted) but as it is prepared by humane Art and Industry. While other Creatures live free and Independent from one another, only Man stands in need of the help of another: And therefore where things are best prepared for Humane necessities and convenience, there men most resort: from whence Humane Society, Industry and Civility, is improved above those places where these are not, and men but few.

The Nature of Man; and Necessity of Trade.

The Excellencie of Trade.

And this is ſo well underſtood, that Trade is now become the Lady, which in this preſent Age is more Courted and Celebrated than in any former, by all the Princes and Potentates of the World; and that deſervedly too: For ſhe acquires not her Dominion by the horrid and rueful face of War, whoſe footſteps leave ever behind them deep impreſſions of miſery, devaſtation, and poverty; but with the pleaſant aſpect of Wealth and Plenty of all things conducing to the benefit of humane Life and Society, accompanied with ſtrength to defend her, in caſe any ſhall attempt to Raviſh or Invade her.

Take an Inſtance or two herein. When the United Netherlands *made their defection from the Crown of* Spain, Spain *was in its greateſt height and riches: after ſome Commotions, ten of the Provinces did either return, or were ſubdued to the Crown of* Spain; *yet the other ſeven, for near* 40 *years together, by War and Policie, maintained themſelves againſt all the Power of* Spain, *until the charge became ſo inſupportable to the Crown of* Spain, *that* Philip *the* III, *about the year* 1607, *was forced to ſeek a Truce from the States; and afterward in the year* 1648, Philip *the* IV, *a Peace. Yet all this War was maintained by theſe States purely upon the account of Trade, and that Forein: for other means, all the World knows they had none. And though they were conſtantly aſſiſted by Queen* Elizabeth *and the* French *Kings ſucceſſively, yet were all the Forces of* England *and* France *as conſtantly paid by the States. In our late Wars with them, notwithſtanding the extraordinary ſupplies imployed upon that occaſion, and the loſſes ſuſtained by the* Dutch, *incomparably more than were the* Engliſh; *yet this Nation by experience found, that the* Dutch *upon the Account of their Trade ſupported the Charge of the War againſt all difficulties. The Bounds ſet by War, are Towns, Forts, and Caſtles; whereas neither Land or Ocean put any Period to the Juriſdiction of Trade.*

The Engliſh *and* Dutch *have of late by a furious War contended who ſhould enjoy her; but whileſt theſe Covetous Combatants contend ſo fiercely for her, the* French *King by all the Modes of* France *Courts her for himſelf: yet this, though covertly carried, was perceived by ſome of the jealous Combatants, who had*

ra-

rather enjoy her, neither can tell how, than wholly lose her to their Powerful and Courtly Neighbour.

But War is not the mean by which this Lady may be won; for though she be pleased to be guarded by Arms, yet will she never admit to be governed by them: therefore if either English or Dutch had subdued other; yet should not Trade have longer continued with either, than men observe the Rules and Method by which it may be advanced more than in any other Place, which hath equal conveniences.

If this Lady were to choose an habitation in all the known World, she could not find any so capable of her reception as England, (I had almost said, and Ireland) whether it be in regard of the Multitude, Excellencie, and Conveniencie of our Ports: Abundance of our Wool, better than in any other place of the World, but Segovia; and from us they had it: Cattle of all sorts equal, if not superior to any other place: More Horses, and more serviceable in Trade than any where else: Timber for shipping the best in the World: Lead, Tin, Sea-coal, and Fullers-Earth, not to be found out of England, so much or so good: and capable of all other things but Wines, (and we were better without them) which may any ways conduce to the supplying the necessities, or adorning the conveniences of humane Life, equal with any other place. The Coast enriched with a shore more worth than the King of Spains West-Indies: The Inhabitants stout and valiant, accompanied with a lively wit, and healthful constitution, and generally disposed to her service.

One would think it strange (I might say, monstrous) that the Dutch Nation, who are denied these advantages, and are of a more dull and heavy constitution than the English, should out-wit us in that wherein God and Nature have given us all the Prerogatives we our selves can desire. But we undo our selves by banishing this Lady we so desire and contend for: she is already so far withdrawn, that we neither know where to find her, nor much better how to recover her.

Though this beloved Lady be become very coy to us by Land; yet in Reason we expect to prevail upon her by Sea: In our Application we tell her, the swelling Ocean every day beats round

about

about our shores, to invite us to the enjoyment of Her; and that by a long and uninterrupted series of Ages we have been possessed of Her, before ever the Dutch *Government was formed into States. We have moreover of late, in the year* 1662, *caressed Her with several considerable sums of Money; but managed our Addresses so absurdly, that though She cannot deny our Plea, yet She scorns to be entertained by us: and so far hath the Fishing Trade been advanced hereby, that few men, I believe, can tell what is become of the Money. And sure it were worthy enquiry, to examine how those Moneys were disposed of; especially, considering how great a discouragement it will be to all Publike Undertakings, when such Benevolences shall be diverted from their designed end.*

We have upon the matter lost the Trade by Sea and Land at home; here let us see how it stands abroad. We have lost the Trade to Muscovy, *which we alone enjoyed before the* Dutch *became States; and so have that to* Greenland; *the Trade of* Norway *almost possessed by the* Norwegians; *the Trade to* Guinny *driven by a few, and exclusive to other men: By Laws of late, we have given away all the beneficial Trades with* Scotland *and* Ireland: *the* Spanish, Italian, *and* Turkey-*Trades all abated, and in danger to be lost; so that unless it be in the* French *and* Canary-*Trades, wherein we undo our selves, we are making haste to our own Plantations only; yet as we manage Bubusiness, shall not be long able to manage that Trade for want of Shipping.*

By what accident *England* of late became so Rich by Trade.

It is true indeed, that England *of late, under King* James, *but more especially under King* Charles, *did flourish by Trade; and was more enriched by it, than any other Kingdom or State in the World: But this was by an Accident of the times, not again to be hoped for. For the* Austrian *Greatness under* Maximilian *the* II, *and* Philip *the* II, *attained to that Power and Riches, that it was not only formidable to the Great* Turk, *but to all the Christian Princes of* Europe: *Queen* Elizabeth *therefore, and the* French *Kings successively, openly assisted the* Dutch *in their defection from the Crown of* Spain: *But* Philip *dying, and Queen* Elizabeth *soon after, King* James *and* Philip *the*

III,

III, *in the beginning of their Reigns, made peace, which with very little interruption, continued above* 40 *years: All which time the Wars continued between* Spain *and the* United Netherlands, *unleſs it was during the Truce made between them in the year* 1607; *whereby the* Engliſh *became Proprietors of the Trade with* Spain, *and by conſequence, the greateſt ſharers of the Wealth of the* Weſt-Indies. *And this benefit moreover the* Engliſh *reaped by theſe Wars, that as the Merchant ſupplied the* Spaniſh Netherlands *with Commodities; ſo the* Spaniſh *and* United Netherlands *were ſupplied with Souldiers from* England, *whereby many* Engliſh *on both ſides, eſpecially Officers, acquired much Wealth.*

From what Cauſe it loſt its Riches.

But the Nation, not content to enjoy Riches and Plenty above any other Countrey, brought upon it ſelf all the Miſeries and Calamities incident to a Civil War; ſo that Regal Power, *as to the Exerciſe of it, was ſuſpended for* 20 *years. During which time, in the year* 1648 *made Peace with* Spain: *and* Oliver, *in the year* 1654 *brake with it; (which was a folly never to be forgiven in his Politicks, nor the loſſes ſuſtained by the Nation by Reaſon of it, ever again to be repaired;) whereby the condition of the* Engliſh *and* Dutch *in reference to the Trade with* Spain, *became quite inverted; and this continuing near* 7 *years, the* Dutch *are ſo good* Maſters *of Trade, that little hopes is left the* Engliſh *of enjoying it as before.*

From hence it is, which being paſt, cannot be helped; and for the Reaſons in this, and the Antecedent Diſcourſe, which may be helped; and for other Cauſes, which only God in his Goodneſs can help; from hence it is, I ſay, that this Kingdom is become ſo decayed in Trade, and every day muſt degenerate into worſe, unleſs ſuch ſome Reformation be made, with Gods great bleſſing on it, as may uphold the Riches and Glory of it.

REA-

REASONS
Of the *INCREASE* of
THE
Dutch Trade.

Wherein is demonſtrated from what Cauſes the *Dutch* Govern and Manage Trade better than the *Engliſh*; whereby they have ſo far improved their Trade above the *Engliſh*.

Definitions.

WHo are the *Dutch*, intended in this diſcourſe?

1. *Thoſe who are ſubject to the States of the* United Netherlands.

Who are the *Engliſh*?

2. *Thoſe who are born in ſubjection to the Crown of* England.

Who is a *Dutch* Merchant?

3. *One who Trades in Merchandizing, under the Protection of the States of the* United Netherlands.

Who is an *Engliſh* Merchant?

4. *One who Trades in Merchandizing under the Protection of the Crown of* England, *and born in ſubjection to it.*

Who are the *Dutch* States?

5. *They who Govern Trade in the* United Netherlands, *and all places ſubject to them.*

Who are the Councel of State in *England?*

6. *They are thoſe Perſons, with whom the King of* England *pleaſes to adviſe and conſult in State-affairs, where no Proviſion is made by Municipal Laws.*

Petitions.

1. Men labour more induſtriouſly in Trade, and upon eaſier terms, in the *United Netherlands*, than in *England.*

2. The *Dutch* have down the *Rhine*, *Maze*, and *Scheld*, out of *Germany*, *France*, *Lorain*, *Flanders*, and the other *Spaniſh Netherlands*, greater quantities of Timber, more choice, and upon eaſier terms, than can be had in *England*; but much more ſince the Timber of *England* is ſo much diminiſhed by the Act of Navigation; and is, and will be much more in re-building the City of *London.*

3. The *Dutch* have Pitch, Tar, Hemp for Cordage and Tackle, and Iron, in greater Quantities, and upon eaſier terms than the *Engliſh* can, out of *Denmark*, *Sweden*, and other Kingdoms within the *Sound.*

4. Pitch, Tarr, Cordage, Tackle, and Iron, are neceſſary means for fitting up ſhips for Navigation.

5. The *Dutch* build ſhips for Navigation more conveniently than the *Engliſh.*

6. The *Dutch* acquire more Forein Commodities in Trade, out of *Germany*, *Jutland*, *Holſtein*, and the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, cheaper, and with more convenience, than the *Engliſh* do out of *Scotland.*

7. The *Dutch* vend more domeſtick Manufactures in Trade into *Germany*, *Jutland*, *Holſtein*, and the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, with more convenience than the *Engliſh* do into *Scotland.*

8. The *Dutch* vend more Forein Commodities in Trade into *Germany*, *Jutland*, *Holſtein*, and the *Spaniſh Netherlands*,

lands, with more convenience than the *Engliſh* do into *Scotland*.

9. The whole world is Land and Water.

10. The *Dutch* pay leſs Cuſtoms for Forein Commodities at home, than the *Engliſh*.

11. The *Dutch* pay leſs Cuſtoms for Forein Commodities in Forein Trade, than the *Engliſh* do.

12. The *Dutch* generally pay leſs Cuſtomes for their Native Manufactures in forein Trade, than the *Engliſh* do.

13. The *Dutch* pay leſs Intereſt for Money, than the *Engliſh* do.

14. The *Dutch* States are more converſant in Trade, than the *Councel of State* in *England*, or any other.

15. The *Dutch* generally breed their youth of both Sexes, more in the ſtudies of *Geometry*, and *Numbers* eſpecially, than the *Engliſh* do.

16. The Studies of *Geometry* and *Numbers*, is the beſt education for underſtanding Trade.

17. A *Dutch* States-man is more intereſſed in Trade, than a Councellor of State in *England*, or any other.

18. *Dutch*-Merchants and their wives, are generally more converſant in Trade, than the *Engliſh*.

19. *Dutch*-Merchants have fewer impediments in Trade, and have controverſies in Trade ſooner determined, and with leſs charge and trouble, than the *Engliſh*.

20. The *Dutch* freely entertain men of all Nations in Trade, and give them equal freedom with the Natural born *Dutch*.

21. Navigation is a mean to acquire Commodities in Trade, by Water.

22. Navigation is a mean to ſell Commodities in Trade, by Water.

Axioms, or Common Notions.

1. Where men labour more induſtriouſly, and upon eaſier terms in any thing, this thing is cheaper managed.

2. If any buſineſs be more freely managed, it may be more or greatlier managed, than if it were more reſtrained.

3. More buſineſs may be done by more means, and cheaper, if the means may be had upon eaſier terms.

4. More buſineſs may be done by more means, and cheaper, and more conveniently, if the means be more cheaper and more convenient.

5. Who buys cheaper and more conveniently than another, may ſell cheaper, and with much more gain, if the charge be otherwiſe leſs.

6. All things are either Forein or Domeſtick.

7. They who are more converſant and better educated in any buſineſs than another, may underſtand it better than that other.

8. They who underſtand any buſineſs better than another, may govern it better.

9. Where men are more intereſſed in any buſineſs, they are leſs ſubject to be corrupted to the prejudice of it.

10. They who have fewer impediments in any buſineſs, and leſs charge and trouble in it, may improve it better than others who have more.

11. Who may ſell cheaper and more conveniently, may gain much more, if the charge be otherwiſe leſs.

TREA-

TREATISE II.

Prop. 1. *Problem* 1.

HOw the *Dutch* manage a greater Domeſtick Trade than the *Engliſh*.

Agents, Are the *Dutch* and the *Engliſh*.

Queſtion. How the *Dutch* manage a greater Domeſtick Trade.

Conſtruction. By the 20 *Pet. lib.* 2. The *Dutch* freely entertain men of all Nations in Trade, and give them equal freedom with the Natural born *Dutch* : whereas by the firſt *Pet. lib.* 1. the Law againſt Naturalization reſtrains the *Engliſh* Trade to the *Engliſh* only, whereby the *Dutch* Domeſtick Trade is more freely managed. I ſay, the *Dutch* may, and do manage more, or a greater Domeſtick Trade than the *Engliſh*.

Ax. 2. For if any buſineſs be more freely managed, it may be more, or greatlier managed, than if it were more reſtrained.

Conſtr. But the *Dutch* Domeſtick Trade is freelier managed than the *Engliſh*.

Therefore the *Dutch* may, and do manage a greater Domeſtick Trade than the *Engliſh*; which was to be done.

Annotations.

Though the *Dutch* of courſe do give equal freedom to any Foreiner in their Domeſtick Trades, with the Natural born *Dutch*; yet upon occaſions they can exceed herein. In or about the years 1636, and 1637, above 140 families out of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* forſook us, (but did not Plant in *New-England*, as many thouſand other families did) and

fought

ſought entertainment with the *Dutch*; who not only gave them equal liberty with the Natural born *Dutch*, but planted them Rent-free, and Exciſe-free in *Leyden*, *Alckmaer*, and other places of *Holland* for 7 years: nor were they loſers hereby, for theſe people eſtabliſhed in *Holland* the Woollen Manufactures of *Suffolk* and *Norfolk*; which is at this day as much advantageous to the *Dutch*, and prejudicial to us, as Queen *Elizabeths* moſt prudent entertaining the *Walloons*, after the example of *Edward* the III, was beneficial to us, and prejudicial to the King of *Spain*. I give this one inſtance, becauſe it ſo neerly concerned us; yet am not I bound to this one, for the 4th part of the Inhabitants of *Rotterdam*, *Middleburgh*, and *Fluſhing* (beſides the multitudes of *Engliſh* which are every where diſperſt in the *United Netherlands*) are *Engliſh*, and of *Engliſh* extraction; for all which, and thoſe which *Ireland* and our Plantations have robbed us, and dayly do, we ſtill ſhut out any future ſupply, by the Law againſt Naturalization.

And as we are thus careleſs of loſing our men, and betraying our own Manufactures to others; ſo do we as reſtrainedly imploy induſtrious men at home. If any induſtrious Artificer deſires to ſet up, or improve his Trade in any Corporations (and all the great places in *England* are incorporate) he is ſure to be impriſoned, ſued, and fined; nor can he have any encouragement out of them, by reaſon of the thinneſs, poverty, and careleſsneſs of the Country-Villages.

Nor are the *United Netherlands* the only receptacles of our Trade, but one *Tho. Tilham* born at *Martley* in the County of *Warwick*, and formerly a Chirurgion in *Warwick*, treated with the Elector Palatine of *Rhine* about ſix years ſince about bringing in a Colony to inhabit and eſtabliſh Woollen Manufactures in the *Palatinate*; which the Prince allowing, the ſaid *Tilham* hath brought in Colony, it's believed, between 2000 and 3000 men, who now manage a Trade upon Woollen Manufactures: and for *Tilhams* reward, the Prince hath made him Commander over them.

Many

Many of these people came to him out of *Essex* and *Suffolk*. One *Skep* of *Herefordshire* is gone to him with some people; so are several from other places thereabouts. This I have under the hand of a Gentleman, who will aver it if called to it. So that though other people, as well as the *Dutch*, understand the infinite benefits of a Domestick Trade; yet we are so negligent in ours, that as we are careless of imploying our own people at home; so we supply other people as well as the *Dutch*, with our Artificers, to their incredible benefit, and no less loss to our selves.

But it is decreed, we should no ways better manage or improve our Trades. For in or about the 12 *Jac.* Sir *William Cokain* and other Merchants taking notice of the gread advantages the *Dutch* made of Dying and Dressing our white Clothes; (but not considering the reason in this *Proposition*, whereby the *Dutch* were enabled to do it, to the great benefit of us, as well as themselves; for by this means our Clothes could not want vent; and this benefit the Nation had, that the *Dutch* depended upon us for our white Clothes) procured a new Charter, whereby Sir *William Cokain* and other Merchants were incorporated with power to restrain the exportation of white Clothes, and to cause them to be perfectly died and dressed at home, whereby the Merchants might gain the whole profit before they were transported. So that hereby a double restraint was imposed upon our Trade, besides the Law against Naturalization: one in restraining the exportation of our white Clothes; the other in restraining the Dying and dressing them to a Company: but now let us see the Consequence, and how the *Dutch* proceeded.

The *Dutch* finding themselves hereby deprived of the benefit of Dying and dressing our white Cloathes, fell into the way of making Cloth, and set up Looms and Fulling-Mills at great Charges; and procured workmen from *England*, *Flanders*, and other places; whereby in a few years they so improved these Manufactures at home, that they made most of the fine Cloth used in these parts of *Europe*, besides great

Quan-

Quantities of course Cloth, and innumerable pieces of Stuffs of all sorts; whereby this Kingdom hath not only lost so much of the Manufacture, and the vent of our Clothes, and the dependance of the *Dutch* upon the working of our white Clothes, but we are come to wear much of their fine Clothes, especially Blacks; and the said new Company was found a grievance, and dissolved within three or four years after their erection.

I have this from the Authority of Sir *Charles Harbord*, (to whom this Treatise is much endebted) nor have I either in the former, or this Treatise, affirmed any fact upon so light Authority, but am content to make good all which is said hereon, before any Legal Judicature, if I were called to it.

Consequences.

From hence it is, that the *Dutch* States, without danger of a War, or putting themselves into the power of fickle and inconstant Fortune, or by destruction and devastation of Countries, and making men miserable by poverty and slavery; from no principles of Trade from within themselves, but acquiring men and means from other places, have established a greater Domestick Trade (though all the *United Netherlands* do not in bigness exceed the County of *York*, nor are naturally half so convenient, or have one Quarter of means for Trades as *Yorkshire* hath) than any Kingdom or State in the world. It is true indeed, the times since they became States, have much concurred to their advantage herein; for entertaining all sorts of people, who upon the account of Religion or Faction forsook their Countreys, they have been much more enabled to do this; but the Province of *Holland* and *West-Friezeland* above all the other, where no sorts of people were denied admission; whereby this County, as it is of more strength than all the other, so it so excels in Riches, that it contributes $\frac{11}{16}$ to all publick Taxes.

From this freedom it is, that scarce any man or woman in the

the *Netherlands*, who brings not a conſiderable advantage to the State: whereas by our ſo many ways reſtraining Trade, all our Laws run to ſecure the Inhabitants of Towns and Villages from the charge of the Pariſh, which any other Townſman or woman may bring to it.

Prop. 2. *Theorem* 1.

The *Dutch* manage their Domeſtick Trade, cheaper than the *Engliſh*.

Agents, The *Dutch* and the *Engliſh*.

Queſtion. Whether the *Dutch* manage their Domeſtick Trade cheaper. I ſay, they do.

Ax. 1, 2. For where men labour more induſtriouſly, and upon eaſier terms, this thing is cheaper managed.

Pet. 1, 2. But men labour more induſtriouſly in Trade, and upon eaſier terms in the *United Netherlands*, than in *England*.

Therefore the *Dutch* manage a Domeſtick Trade cheaper; which was to be demonſtrated.

Annot.

So that as the *Dutch* manage a greater Domeſtick Trade than the *Engliſh*, ſo they manage it cheaper; but the Reaſon of both is the freedom in managing: for the Trade of *England* being reſtrained to the *Engliſh* only, and thoſe *Engliſh* to the freedom (as it is miſ-called) of Corporations, if you will have any work done in Trade, you muſt pay and do as the few *Engliſh* pleaſe, elſe you muſt have no work done in Trade at all. Whereas if Trade were as freely managed in *England* as in the *United Netherlands*, the Corporations as well as the reſt of the *Engliſh* muſt work, and be as induſtrious as other men, or they muſt not work at all. This freedom of managing Trade in the *United Netherlands*, as it encreaſes the hands there, ſo it makes men more induſtri-

ous; for multitudes of people concurring in Trade, an emulation of excelling one another is excited in all, whereby every man endeavours to excel the other, ſome way or other; whereas in *England* the Trade being circumſcribed to the few *Engliſh*, and the freedom to the much fewer *Engliſh* in Corporations, they having the Law in their own hands, not only work dearer, but are careleſs in working. Nor will I ever believe that Induſtry is fixed only to the *Engliſh*, excluſive to other people.

Conſequences.

From hence it is, that though the *Dutch* manage their Domeſtick Trade cheaper than the *Engliſh*; yet have they no beggars, nor ſcarce an idle perſon among them: whereas in *England* multitudes of idle perſons, and beggars, for want of imployment, every where ſwarm, except in the Town of *Ipſwich*, (whoſe Fate of all other Towns I deplore, for it is capable of all the Trade of *Amſterdam* and *Rotterdam*; and for delicacie, freſh-ſprings, and clearneſs, of all places in *England*, or perhaps in *Europe*, the ſweeteſt; but it is now fallen to ſo great decay in Trade, that the Houſes and Gardens in it will not give 3 *per cent.* towards the building;) nor is it poſſible to be otherwiſe, when the freedom of the very ſmall Domeſtick Trade of *England* is circumſcribed to the Freemen of Corporations.

Prop. 3. *Problem* 2.

How the *Dutch* may, and do build more Ships, and cheaper than the *Engliſh*.

Agents, The *Dutch* and *Engliſh*.

Queſtion. How the *Dutch* build more Ships for Navigation, and cheaper.

Conſtruction. By the 2 *Pet.* 2. the *Dutch* have down the *Rhine*,

Rhine, *Maze*, and *Scheld* more Timber, more choice, and upon eaſier terms than can be had in *England*; but much more ſince the Timber of *England* is ſo diminiſhed by the Act of Navigation; and is, and will be much more in Rebuilding the City of *London*. I ſay, the *Dutch* may build more Ships for Navigation.

Ax. 3. 2. For more buſineſs may be done by more means, and cheaper, if the means be had upon eaſier terms.

Pet. 20. 1. But Timber is a neceſſary mean in Building Ships.

Conſtr. And the *Dutch* have more Timber, more choice, and upon eaſier terms than the *Engliſh* can.

Therefore the *Dutch* may build more Ships, and cheaper; which was to be done.

Annotations.

It was proved before a Committee of the Houſe of Commons laſt Seſſion of Parliament, That the *Dutch* build ſhips of equal dimenſions for one half the *Engliſh* can: it is true, that the goodneſs of our Timber heretofore, when we had ſufficient, and choice, did in a great meaſure compenſate the charge in building Ships; in regard that Ships built of *Engliſh* Timber were much more durable and ſtrong: but now all our beſt Timber is waſted and deſtroyed, and muſt be more in rebuilding the City of *London*, our Timber not coming to perfection in leſs than 150 years growth, if care were taken for the preſervation and increaſe thereof, which I never hope to ſee; I do not underſtand for the future how we ſhall poſſibly build ſo good Ships, as either *Dutch*, *Dane*, or *French*, for three times the price: And ſo, *Reader*, I leave to thee to conſider the fatal conſequences like to enſue upon this poor Nation in this thing only. And that if the Parliament will take no care nor conſideration of the poor reſidue of the Timber of *England*, or to preſerve it for the future; I wiſh they would adviſe of an expedient how we

may be supplied out of *New-England*, or elsewhere, with Timber or shipping.

Prop. 4. *Problem* 3.

How the *Dutch* may, and do fit up more Ships, and cheaper than the *English*.

Agents, The *Dutch* and the *English*.

Question. How the *Dutch* fit up more Ships for Navigation.

Constr. By the 3 *Pet.* 2. The *Dutch* have Pitch, Tar, Hemp for Cordage and Tackle, and Iron in greater Quantities, and upon easier terms. I say, the *Dutch* may fit up more Ships for Navigation.

Ax. 3. 2. For more business may be done by more means, and cheaper, if the means be had upon easier Terms.

4 *Pet.* 2. But Pitch, Tar, Hemp for Cordage, and Tackle and Iron, are necessary means for fitting up of Ships.

3 *Pet.* 2. And the *Dutch* have more Pitch, Tar, Hemp for Cordage and Tackle, and Iron in greater Quantities and easier Terms than the *English*.

Therefore they may, and do fit up more Ships and cheaper; which was to be done.

Annotat.

Here must I take notice that since the Rumps institution of the Act of Navigation, the condition of fitting up ships for Navigation in *England* is as bad as the building of ships, and that against the Act of the 1 *Eliz.* 13. which stands yet in force. For by the 1 *Eliz.* 13. it is free for all men to import Pitch and Tar in any Vessels; whereas by the Act of Navigation, if any *English* man imports any Pitch or Tar, unless in an *English* built ship, and sailed by $\frac{3}{4}$ *English* at least, now we have neither men nor ships to do it, the ship

is

is forfeit, Goods, Guns, Ammunition, and Tackle: and so it is in a strangers ship who is not a Native of the place; whereby he may impose what terms he please, or otherwise we must not have either Pitch or Tar at all. And our condition for Cordage and Tackle is much worse; for though we may have Pitch and Tar upon such terms as the *Dane* and *Swede* please; yet it will be impossible in a short time to have any Cordage or Tackle at all. For it must be imported by either *English* men in *English* Ships, when we have neither men nor ships to do it; or by the Natives of the place, when the Inhabitants of *Riga*, *Revel*, *Narve* and other places of *Liefland*, from whence all the best Hemp (if not all) for Cordage and Tackle comes, trade not with us at all.

Prop. 5. *Theorem* 2.

The *Dutch* may Navigate cheaper, and more conveniently than the *English*.

Agents, The *Dutch* and *English*.

Question. Whether the *Dutch* Navigate cheaper, and more conveniently. I say they do.

3 *Ax.* 2. For more business may be done by more means.

22 *Pet.* 1. But ships are necessary means in Navigation.

3, 4 *Pr.* 2. and 5 *Pet.* 2. } And the *Dutch* build and fit up Ships cheaper and more conveniently than the *English*.

Therefore may Navigate cheaper, and more conveniently; which was to be demonstrated.

Annotations.

So that as the *Dutch* build and fit out Ships cheaper than the *English*, so they build them more conveniently for Trade. For every Trade they build ships, whereas in *England*, unless it be in the *Iseland* Trade (wherein I do affirm are not one fourth part of the shipping in *England*, as was when the Act

Act of Navigation had its firſt birth) all ſhips ſerve for all Trades; the *Dutch* herein ſo far excel the *Engliſh* and all other Nations, that purely upon this account they can, notwithſtanding the Impoſitions of the King of *Denmark* in the Trade of *Norway* for Timber, ſupply any part of the world cheaper than the King of *Denmarks* own Subjects, notwithſtanding the abundance of Timber, and Pitch, and Tar which ſo much abounds in *Norway*. This appeared in the time of *Oliver*, who permitting the *Engliſh* to Trade for Timber, Pitch, and Tar in *Dutch* bottoms, forced the *Norwegians* to ſell the Ships they had built to Trade with the *Engliſh* for want of Employment: ſo in the years 1667, and 1668. the Kings permitting the *Engliſh* to Trade in *Dutch* Bottoms for Timber to *Norway*, and the *Dutch* to import it, reduced all the exceſſive Impoſitions which the King of *Denmark* had impoſed upon the *Engliſh* before in that Trade, or otherwiſe he had undone his own Subjects.

And as in this Trade, ſo in all others, they ſo excel in the convenient building of ſhipping, that Sir *Walter Rawleigh* in his obſervations on Trade, which he dedicated to King *James* near ſixty years ſince, affirms, if an *Engliſh* ſhip of 200 Tuns, and a *Holland* ſhip of like burden be at *Dantzick*, or any other place beyond the Seas, they ſerve the Merchant cheaper by 100 *l.* by reaſon the *Hollands* ſhip is ſayl'd by 9 or 10 Mariners, and ours with near 30. Notwithſtanding we yet continue our old way of building ſhips; and ſo muſt, ſo long as the Law againſt Naturalization ſtands in force; for the *Engliſh* know no other: and if the *Engliſh* Merchant will not build as the *Engliſh* Carpenter pleaſes, and his way, he muſt not Trade at all; for if he buyes and Trades in any Forein Ship, ſhe is forfeit, Goods, Guns, Ammunition, and Tackle, by the Act of Navigation. So as the *Dutch* build ſhips for half the price the *Engliſh* do, and Navigate for half the price. From whence it follows,

Conſequences.

That though the *Dutch* much more than double abound in Mariners above the *Engliſh*, yet Navigating with much leſs than half the hands, they may drive above four times the Trade by Navigation than the *Engliſh* do; and building and fitting up their ſhips for half the terms, do Navigate for half the price: From whence it is, that though the Herrings (except red Herrings, which cannot be cured by them) and other Fiſh, be taken upon our Coaſt, the exportation of them as free, as in the *United Netherlands*; yet cannot we ſupply any part of the World ſo cheap as they: whereby they have only left us the Trade of Red Herrings, and to ſupply our ſelves by excluding them from trading with us with white Herring.

Corollary.

By the ſame Reaſon, the *Dutch* may acquire more Forein Commodities by Water cheaper, and more conveniently than the *Engliſh*.

21 *Pet.* 2. For Navigation is a mean to acquire Commodities in Trade by Water.

5 *Prop.* 2. And the *Dutch* do Navigate cheaper and more conveniently than the *Engliſh*.

Annot.

It is true indeed that the *Engliſh*, by Reaſon of the excellencie of our Harbours, may, and do build better men of War, and more conveniently than the *Dutch*; for the *Dutch*, by reaſon that their Harbors are barred, and the entrance not neer ſo deep as the *Engliſh*, are neceſſitated to build their men of War broader, that they may not draw ſo much water;

ter; whereby they cannot work or sail so well as the *English*, nor are so steady in fight. And yet they can build four men of War, while the King of *England* can build one; and build and fit out men of War of equal dimensions for half the price. And as their means of building is four times more than the Kings of *England*, and their charge of building not half so much: so their means of maintaining a War from the Reason in this *Corollary* by Trade, is ten times more, than it is possible the Trade of *England* can supply.

Consequence.

From whence it will follow, that though by reason of the goodness of our Ships, and their extraordinary manning, and the value of the Commodities, we have maintained a better and more valuable Trade to *Turkey* than the *Dutch*, but much abated, and the *Dutch* as much encreased; yet cannot we long expect but this Trade will undergo the same Fate as our Fishing Trade, and the Trades to *Greenland* and *Muscovy*. For the *Dutch*, by reason of the greatness of their Trade, and cheapness and convenience in Navigation, will be much more enabled to secure their fleets by men of War, than it is possible the *English* can do their Merchant-mens, or by their Trade, being otherwise so chargeable to maintain Convoys.

Prop. 6. Theorem 3.

The *Dutch* may acquire more Forein Commodities in Trade, cheaper and with more convenience than the *English*.

Agents, The *Dutch* and *English*.

Question. Whether the *Dutch* may acquire more Forein Commodities, *&c.* I say, they may.

11. *Ax.* 2. For if more be added to more, the whole will be more.

Corol.

Corol. 5. *Prop.* 2. But the *Dutch* may acquire more Forein Commodities by water, cheaper and with more convenience than the *Engliſh.*

2 *Pet.* 9. So they may do by Land.

8 *Pet.* 2. And the whole world is Water and Land.

Therefore the *Dutch* may acquire more Forein Commodities in Trade, cheaper and with more convenience; which was to be demonſtrated.

Annotations.

From hence it is, that though the *Dutch* have no principles of Trade from within themſelves, yet do acquire from all parts of the World, all ſorts of Principles; ſo that they farr excel any other place of the World, how beneficially ſoever ſupplied by Nature: for no place but is in need of being ſupplyed by another; whereas the *Dutch* ſupply themſelves, and all the World, with what all the world can afford, from the Reaſon in this *Propoſition*: and that cheaper and more conveniently than the *Engliſh* or any other Nation.

Prop. 7. *Theorem* 4.

The *Dutch* may and do ſell more Forein Commodities in Forein Trade, cheaper, more conveniently, and with much more gain than the *Engliſh.*

Agents, The *Dutch* and the *Engliſh.*

Queſtion. Whether the *Dutch* may ſell more Forein Commodities, *&c.* I ſay they may do.

5 *Ax.* 2. For who buys cheaper and more conveniently than another, may ſell cheaper, more conveniently, and with much more gain, if his charge be otherwiſe leſs.

6 *Prop.* 2. But the *Dutch* acquire more Forein Commodities, cheaper, and with more convenience than the *Engliſh*.

10 *and* 11 *Pet.* 2. } And their charge is otherwiſe leſs, in paying leſs Cuſtoms, and leſs intereſt for Money.

Therefore the *Dutch* may, and do ſell more Forein Commodities in Forein Trade, cheaper, more conveniently, and with much more gain than the *Engliſh*; which was to be demonſtrated.

Annotations.

Pay leſs Cuſtomes, By reaſon whereof principally the *Dutch* do not only thrive by the Trade with *France*, but upon the matter their whole Trade is founded in it: For without the Salt of *France*, the *Dutch* could not Fiſh; and by the Fiſhing Trade, the Wine, Salt, and Brandies of *France*, they drive their Trades into *Germany*, the Northern and North-eaſt Countries; from whence they draw thoſe Commodities, whereby they are enabled to drive their Trades to *Spain*, into the Streights, and to the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies: whereas by the benefit of our Money and Commodities, we are only enabled to loſe about 1600000 *l.* a year, if Mr. *Fortry* hath truly computed it.

Nor is this all the benefit the *Dutch* receive by the ſmalneſs of their Cuſtoms, which Sir *Walter Rawleigh* affirms not to be the 19 part ſo much as the *Engliſh*; (though in truth they are much leſs) yet by this means they draw all Nations to Traffick with them; and though the Duties they receive be but ſmall, yet the multitudes of all ſorts of Commodities brought in by themſelves and others, and carried out by themſelves and others, is ſo great, that they receive more Cuſtoms and duties to their State in one year by the greatneſs of their Commerce, than *England* does in two by the greatneſs of their Cuſtoms.

And as this Monarchy by reaſon hereof hath loſt the Trade

Trade to a Commonwealth, ſo by reaſon hereof a Common-wealth in *Italy* hath loſt their Trade to a Monarchy. For the State of *Genoa* impoſing Cuſtoms of 16 *per cent.* upon all Commodities imported, the Duke of *Florence* takes the advantage hereof, by making *Legorn* a Free-Port; whereby it is become one of the moſt famous and flouriſhing Towns in *Europe:* And the *Genoans* are forced to turn Uſurers, upon what they had got before. And this year the King of *France* in probability hath laid a foundation to undo *Legorn*, by making *Marſeilles* a free Port.

The King of *Sweden* within the memory of man, made *Gottenburgh* a Free Port for 7 years, which at this day hath eſtabliſhed ſuch a Trade there, that of a poor and unregarded Village, it is become the moſt flouriſhing Town of Trade in the North, or North-Eaſt. Here, *Reader*, let me deſire thee to partake ſome part of my grief, in beholding ſuch unſafe and barred Ports as *Gottenburgh*, and all thoſe of the *United Netherlands* to be by means of their freedom ſo Rich and flouriſhing; whereas our moſt excellent, noble, and ſafe Harbours, (but eſpecially *Falmouth*, which *Cambden* prefers before *Brunduſium*, or any other, and for its excellencie and convenience deſerves to be the Store-houſe of Chriſtendom, yet hath ſcarce a Cock-boat belonging to it) are all neglected and paſſed by, by reaſon of the height of our Cuſtoms, the Laws againſt Naturalization and of Navigation.

Pay leſs Intereſt for Money. By reaſon whereof the *Dutch* may preſerve ſtores of all ſorts of Commodities, and at any time ſell them cheaper than the *Engliſh*, who pay more Intereſt for Money. Sir *Walter Rawleigh* affirms, that *Amſterdam* is never without 700000 Quarters of Corn, beſides the plenty they daily vent; and that a Dearth of Corn in *England*, *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, *Portugal*, or other places, enriches *Holland* ſeven years after: whereas we are only permitted to ſell it when cheap, to the no benefit of *England*; and to buy it when dear, to the impoveriſhing of us. Beſides, it is impoſſible, when two or more ſhips are imployed in any Voyage, the one paying after the rate of 4 *per cent.* the other

6, if otherwiſe their charge be equal, that upon equal terms they can ſell their Commodities, upon equal profit.

So that though the height of Cuſtoms and Intereſt of Money, do both prejudice Trade, where it relates to any other place where either are leſs or lower; yet the height of Intereſt is more inſupportable, in that it every day increaſes; whether it be in preſerving ſtores, or in reference to the length of Voyages in Forein Trade. And whereas the Publick Revenue is augmented by the height of Cuſtoms, yet to the prejudice of Trade; ſo Trade is more prejudiced by the height of Intereſt, without any advantage to the publike Revenue. Nor does the miſchief of height of Intereſt-Money end here, but it hath a like bad influence upon Building and fitting out Ships, where no Cuſtom is paid: So as a *Dutch* ſhip of equal dimenſions, may be built and fitted out to Sea for half the terms an *Engliſh* ſhip can: and this ſhip thus built and fitted up for half the terms, is ſailed with half the hands; ſo as this charge being both ways double to the *Engliſh*, and the *Engliſh* paying $\frac{1}{3}$ intereſt more, the *Engliſh* Merchant labours from hence in a three-fold charge more than the *Dutch* Merchant does; and this not to be at one time diſcharged as Cuſtoms are, but ever to be impoſed upon the ſhip ſo long as ſhe laſts: from whence it will neceſſarily follow, that if our Cuſtoms were lower than the *Dutch*, yet if the Intereſt of Money be in proportion higher, the *Dutch* may and will hereby only maintain the Trade of the world excluſive to the *Engliſh*.

Prop. 8. *Theorem* 5.

The *Dutch* may ſell more Domeſtick Manufactures by Land than the *Engliſh*, cheaper and with more convenience.

Agents, The *Dutch* and *Engliſh*.

Queſt.

Queſtion. Whether the *Dutch* may ſell more domeſtick Manufactures by Land, *&c.* I ſay, they may.

11 *Ax.* 2. For if more be added to more, the whole will be more.

1 *&* 2 *Prop.* 2. But the *Dutch* manage more Domeſtick Trade, and cheaper than the *Engliſh.*

7 *Pet.* 2. And may vend more Domeſtick Manufactures more conveniently into *Germany*, *Jutland*, *Holſtein*, and the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, than the *Engliſh* can into *Scotland.*

Therefore the *Dutch* may ſell more Domeſtick Manufactures by Land, cheaper and with more convenience; which was to be demonſtrated.

Coroll. 1.

By the ſame Reaſon, the *Dutch* may ſell more Domeſtick Manufactures, cheaper and more conveniently than the *Engliſh*, by Water.

22 *Pet.* 2. For Navigation is a mean to ſell Commodities in Trade by Water.

5 *Prop.* 2. And the *Dutch* Navigate cheaper and more conveniently than the *Engliſh.*

Coroll. 2.

By the ſame Reaſon, the *Dutch* may ſell more Domeſtick Manufactures, cheaper and with more convenience than the *Engliſh.*

8 *Prop.* 2. } For the *Dutch* may ſell more Domeſtick
and 1 *Cor.* } Commodities, cheaper and with more convenience than the *Engliſh*, by Land and Water.

8 *Pet.* 2. And the whole world is Land and Water.

Prop.

Prop. 9. *Theorem* 6.

The *Dutch* may ſell more Domeſtick Manufactures in Trade, cheaper, more conveniently, and with much more gain than the *Engliſh*.

11 *Ax.* 2. For who may ſell cheaper and more conveniently, may gain much more, if the charge be otherwiſe leſs.

2 *Coroll. Prop.* 8. But the *Dutch* may ſell more Domeſtick Manufactures, cheaper and more conveniently than the *Engliſh*.

10 & 11 *Pet.* 2. And their charge is otherwiſe leſs, in paying leſs Cuſtoms, and leſs intereſt for Money.

Therefore they may ſell more domeſtick Manufactures in Trade, cheaper, more conveniently, and with much more gain; which was to be demonſtrated.

Annot.

Here, *Reader*, take notice of a miſchievous Conſequence brought upon us by the Act of Navigation: for the Act of Navigation reſtrains the Importation of all Forein Commodities into *England*, to the *Engliſh*, or Natives, whether they have ſhips or not; whereby the *Dutch* importing any Growths from any part of the World cheaper, more conveniently, and with much more gain (except *Scotland*, and places ſubject to the Crown of *England*) they have ſo much advantage above the *Engliſh* in any domeſtick Trade upon theſe Growths; and herein, by the firſt and ſecond *Prop.* 2. they have ſo much more advantage, by how much they manage theſe Trades more and cheaper; whereby they do not only ſupply the reſt of the World excluſive to the *Engliſh*, but hereby, notwithſtanding the Act of Navigation, they ſupply us cheaper than it is poſſible for the *Engliſh* to work: for by this means all the Manufactures of theſe Forein

rein Growths are made in the *United Netherlands*, and ſo not comprehended in the Act of Navigation. So that though the *Dutch* cannot import Pitch and Tar by the Act of Navigation; yet they may and do all ſorts of Ropes and Sayls, cheaper than it is poſſible the *Engliſh* can make them; whereby we have utterly loſt thoſe Trades. It is true indeed, the *Engliſh* during the late Wars with them, did make Sayls upon our *Engliſh* Hemp; but for the Reaſons aforeſaid, this Trade becomes neglected and decayed; yet his Majeſty is pleaſed, as well for the goodneſs of the Sayls, as encouragement of his Subjects, to have his ſtores ſupplied by his own Subjects; & the *Ipſwich* & *Woodbridge*-men, in their ſmall Trades, make uſe of theſe, being better, though ſomewhat dearer than the *Dutch*. From this Reaſon it is, that the *Dutch* maintain ſo great a Market among us, with all ſorts of Woollen Manufactures, cheaper than it is poſſible the *Engliſh* can make them: whereby though in regard of the goodneſs of our Wool, our Clothes and Stuffs are better; yet the value of them is very much abated, and the Trade diſcouraged both at home and abroad, by reaſon the *Dutch* ſell ſo cheap. Hereby the *Dutch* vend incredible Quantities of all ſorts of earthen ware, and Pictures to a vaſt Revenue in *England*, which are not reſtrained by the Act of Navigation, yet impoſſible to be made ſo cheap by the *Engliſh*. Now, *Reader*, conſider whether the Act of Navigation, which ſo ſecurely eſtabliſhes the *Dutch* in all theſe Trades, hath not been more beneficial to the *Dutch*, than if in ſome meaſure we had retained the Trades loſt hereby, and ſtill have permitted the *Dutch* to have imported Spice, Pitch, Tar, and Timber from *Norway*, and Hemp from *Riga*, *Revel*, and other places in the *Sound*, whereby we might have imployed our Natives in all the Trades of the Growths, upon as good terms as the *Dutch*? And whether it were not much better to prohibit theſe Manufactures, whereon ſo many thouſand people are imployed, than the Growths whereby we might imploy ſo many of our own people?

Prop.

Prop. 10. *Theorem* 7.

The *Dutch* may ſell more Commodities in Trade, or manage a greater Trade cheaper, more conveniently, and with much more gain than the *Engliſh*.

Agents, The *Dutch* and the *Engliſh*.

Queſtion. Whether the *Dutch* may ſell more Commodities, &c. I ſay, they may.

6 *Ax*. 2. For all things are either Forein or Domeſtick.

7 *Prop*. 2. But the *Dutch* may ſell more Forein Commodities in Trade, cheaper, more conveniently, and with much more gain.

9 *Prop*. 2. And ſo they may more Domeſtick Manufactures.

Therefore the *Dutch* may ſell more Commodities in Trade, cheaper, more conveniently, and with much more gain; which was to be demonſtrated.

Annot.

They do it, and have done it; and are thereby become the greateſt Prodigy that ever the world brought forth. For if they be conſidered in their beginning, they were not many in number, and very few perſons of Quality among them: from their firſt riſe to be oppoſed for near 80 years together, by the moſt powerful Monarch of Chriſtendom: to have no Principles of Trade within themſelves; nor ſcarce a piece of ground to build one houſe upon; or a ſtick of Timber towards the building of a ſhip; or one handful of Hemp, Pitch, Tar, or Iron towards the fitting up of a ſhip: notwithſtanding their conſtant War with *Spain*, to engage and undertake ſo many Wars againſt the *Swede*, *Dane*, *Portugal*, and in the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies*: To build ſo many fair and ſtately

ſtately Cities, beyond any other part of the world, though of twenty times their greatneſs; and all this in leſs than one hundred years: and at this day, to manage a greater and more valuable Trade, than any five Nations in the World: whereby their Wealth is become ineſtimable, and all this in contradiction to ſeeming impoſſibilities. Nor is their power at Sea leſs terrible, than their wealth ineſtimable; and their wiſdom in ſo great Reputation in the world, that almoſt all the affairs of Chriſtendom are tranſacted at the *Hague*.

Queen *Elizabeth* (a Princeſs of rare Prudence and Foreſight) though ſhe were careleſs, (or at leaſt ſeemed ſo, perhaps the better to enable them to oppoſe the *Spaniard*) in hindring them in the progreſs of their Trade, yet was ſhe vigilant in reſtraining their ſtrength at Sea; nor would ſhe ſuffer them to build many men of War, and thoſe not conſiderable, compared to Hers. Afterward, King *James* loved peace and his Book ſo well, that he did not reſtrain their riſing Power by Sea. But King *Charles* (of Sacred Memory) foreſaw the danger of it, and would have reſtrained it; but he hapned to Reign in ſuch perverſe times, that his Subjects did not, or, which is worſe, would not underſtand him. It's believed Old *Oliver* might have ſubdued them; or the Rump would, if he had let them alone; but his deſigns and intereſt lay another way. So as now the *Dutch* are ſwelled to ſuch a prodigious greatneſs by Sea, that it is a Queſtion whether it can be controuled by any Power in the world; and what the Conſequences hereof will be, only God knows: I do not believe the *Dutch* intend us any good by it.

Prop. 11. *Theorem* 8.

The *Dutch* States may conſerve greater peace and friendſhip in all the world, than the King of *England*, cheaper and more conveniently.

Agents, The *Dutch* States and the King of *England*.

Queſtion. Whether the *Dutch* States may conſerve greater peace and friendſhip in all the world, *&c.* I ſay, they may.

3 *Ax.* 2. For more buſineſs may be done by more means.

8 *Pet.* 1. But Trade is a mean to conſerve peace and friendſhip.

10 *Prop.* 2. And the *Dutch* may manage a greater Trade in all the world, cheaper and more conveniently than the *Engliſh*.

Therefore the *Dutch* States may conſerve greater peace and friendſhip in all the world; which was to be demonſtrated.

Annotations.

We need not go far back, nor ſeek inſtances far from our ſelves herein; but may obſerve how much the Intereſt of Trade prevailed above all bonds of Blood, Religion, or wrongs before ſuſtained. For in our late Wars with the *Dutch*, the *French* King and the King of *Denmark* were both at peace with the King of Great *Britain*; the one his neareſt Cozen in Blood, the other but once removed; and both Monarchs as well as the King of Great *Britain*: yet both break peace with him, to aſſiſt the *Dutch* againſt him, upon no other account, than that both their Intereſts were more advanced by the *Dutch* Trade than the *Engliſh*. Nor could the band of Religion and Church-Government, oblige the King of *Denmark* to aſſiſt our King, nor ſo much as ſtand Neuter. For the King of *Denmark* is a Proteſtant Prince; and the Church-Government is by BBs, as good as *Martin Luther* could make; and in it is an eſtabliſhed form of Worſhipping of God, more agreeable to ours in *England*, than the *Dutch*. Whereas the *Dutch* Church is perfectly *Calviniſtical*, without any BBs at all.

But that I may be better underſtood herein, I deſire to explain my ſelf. When *Luther* firſt oppoſed the Doctrine of the Church of *Rome*, *Italy* was almoſt ruined by a long War, which

which was begun upon this occaſion. The *Venetians* were no ſooner freed from a terrible and chargeable War againſt *Bajazet* the II Emperor of the *Turks*, when *Julius* the II, in the year 1508, required them to deliver up to him the Towns of *Faruſe*, *Rimini*, *Ravenna*, and *Cervia*, which he alledged did of right belong to the Apoſtolick See: but the *Venetians* unwilling to part with ſo great a part of their Seigniory, refuſed it. Hereupon the *Pope* incites *Lewis* the XII*th* of *France*, *Maximilian* the Emperor, and *Fernand* King of *Arragon*, to joyn with him in defence of the Church: which was done by them all, and the poor *Venetians* were reduced to ſo low a condition, that they were forced to quit all the firm Land they held in *Italy*. But the *Pope*, being of a furious and voluble condition, and fearing the *French* King would grow too powerful in *Italy*, about two years after he had brought the *French* King into *Italy*, uſed all his power to expel him; and to that purpoſe entred into a ſtrict League with *Fernand*, the *Swiſs*, and *Venetians*, who by this means ſoon recovered all they before loſt. Nor did the *Pope* only uſe St. *Pauls* Sword againſt the *French* King, but St. *Peters* Keys, and excommunicated him. *Lewis* hereupon doubly exaſperated, not only by the *Popes* joyning with the *Venetians*, againſt whom the *Pope* had excited him to make War; but in excommunicating him, invites *Maximilian* the Emperor to joyn with him, and call a General Councel, which might reform the *Pope* and the Clergy; and called a National Councel in the City of *Orleance*, to the end they ſhould withdraw themſelves from the obedience of the *Pope* by a Decree. The Prelats having transferred the Councel to *Tours*, drew ſome Articles to be preſented to the *Pope* in the Name of the *French* Church; and if he refuſed them, then to proteſt they did not acknowledge him for their Superior. Nor did *Lewis* ſtay here, but was the chief promoter in advancing the Councel at *Piſa*, to the *Popes* great indignation.

But this ſo conſtant and quiet *Pope*, the next year after breaks again with the *Venetians*, and joyns with *Maximilian* and *Fernand* againſt the *French* and *Venetians*; and the next year

dies, leaving *Italy* subject to all the Calamities the *Germans*, *Spaniards*, *French*, and *Switz* could bring upon it.

To *Julius* was elected *Leo* the X, who (considering the condition of the Papacie as well as *Italy*; for besides the Interdiction of so great a Son of the Church as *Lewis*, and *John* of *Albert* King of *Navar*, the Councel at *Pisa* still continued under his Nose;) at the beginning of his Reign revokes the fulminations of *Julius* against *Lewis*, and makes peace with him: yet could not make peace in *Italy*; for the Wars between the *French*, *Venetians*, *Spaniards*, and *Germans* still continued. And because the War caused by *Julius* had very much exhausted the Apostolick Chamber, *Leo* grants a *Jubilee*, and more Plenary Indulgence than any of his Predecessors had done. *Martin Luther* opposes it; and being assisted by many of the Princes of *Germany*, proceeds to question the Authority of the Pope, and many Doctrines in the Church of *Rome*. In the mean while, though *Leo* became freed from the Councel of *Pisa*, yet had he not recovered the Poverty of his Exchecquer; and the miseries of the War still continuing in *Italy*, he could not find such means to proceed against *Luther* and his Adherents, as *Julius* and his Predecessors formerly used against *Lewis*, *Philip* the *Fair*, *Frederick Barbarossa* and many of his Successors, the *Albigenses* and *Waldenses*, *&c.* So as nothing but writings passed between *Luther* and his Opponents, during his Papacy. *Adrian* the Sixth could not do much herein, for he reigned but one year. Nor could *Clement* the Seventh help at so dead a lift; For *Italy* still continuing in Wars, and he engaging against *Charls* the *Fifth*, was taken prisoner by Him, and *Rome* it self sacked; and thereby he so lost his Reputation, that he was never after able to do much against *Luther*, whose Doctrine and Followers still encreased: And to the further indignation of the *Pope*, *Henry* the *Eighth*, King of *England*, fell from the Obedience, not Doctrine, of the Church of *Rome*; and *Zwinglius*, in the Canton of *Bern*, preached

Do-

Doctrine different, as well to that of the Church of *Rome*, as that of *Luther*.

But *Paul* the *Third*, ſucceeding *Clement*, (and being of very deep inſight into affairs; and *Italy* being freed from the Wars it had ſo long groaned under;) had more means to convince *Luthers* Doctrine, as his Predeceſſors formerly uſed, then *Leo*, *Adrian*, or *Clement*; and to this purpoſe, enters into a ſtrict League with *Charles* the V, to ſuppreſs it by force; and did engage out of the Holy Revenues of the Church to bear a great proportion in the VVar. Here you may underſtand, that before this, the *Lutheran* Princes in all things obeyed the Laws and Conſtitutions of the Empire, and aſſiſted the Emperour in all his wars, as well againſt the *Turk* as *French*; but the *Lutheran* Princes alarumed at this Confederation, meet at *Auſburg*, where they agree upon the *Auguſtan* Confeſſion, and make a Proteſtation to aſſiſt one another in defence of it: and from hence came the term *Proteſtant*. And here let me deſire the *Reader* to take notice, that as before this Confederation between the Emperor and Pope, *Germany* enjoyed peace, notwithſtanding *Luthers* Doctrine: So this League cauſed ſo great a Jealouſy, as well in the *Calviniſts* as *Proteſtants*, that the flames of Civil-wars in *Germany* upon this account, were ſcarce ever totally extinguiſhed, until both the Religions were ſecured by the Treaty at *Munſter* 1648, which was above one hundred years after.

But *Zwinglius* proceeding with more zeal than diſcretion, was killed in *Zurich*; and it is ſaid his great aſſertor *Oecolampadius* died of grief: yet *Zwinglius* his Doctrine died not with him, but dilated over moſt of the Cantons of *Switzerland*; and *Geneva* imbracing it, expelled their BB. and brought in *John Calvin* among them. With better ſucceſs *Calvin* propagates this Doctrine, and from *Geneva* it ſpread all over *France* and *Scotland*, and took deep root in *England*, and was embraced by ſome of the Princes of the Empire. But the Doctrine and Diſcipline (for *Calvins* form was Presbyterian, *Luthers* Epiſcopal) between *Luther* and *Calvin* being

ſo differing, many writings paſſed between them without ſucceſs; at laſt a Conference was had between them to as little. So that *Helvicus* and the Proteſtants give the *Calviniſts* no better title than *Sacramentarians* and *Phanaticks*; and the Reformed, (for ſo the *Calviniſts* term themſelves) abominate the term *Proteſtant*. For the Proteſtants we had never much to do with, nor they with us. But theſe Reformed Anti-Proteſtants have invaded and violated the Crowns, Churches, and States both of *England* and *Scotland*. Here, *Reader*, judge, whether our Polemical Theologues (who not underſtanding their own, will be medling with others buſineſs) do not prudently manage their Controverſies; for they do not only not underſtand the Proteſtant Religion, but as they uſe it, it may ſignifie Judaiſm, Turciſm, or any thing elſe which is in contradiction to the Church of *Rome*; whereas the ſubject of every Rational Propoſition muſt be ſo aſſumed, as it muſt only ſignifie that thing, excluſive to every thing elſe; ſo as by their writings they ever make Controverſie, never end any.

As the Relations of Blood and Religion ſubmit to that of Trade; ſo does it prevail above all wrongs ſuſtained: which appears in the Caſe of the Marqueſs of *Brandenburg*. *William* Duke of *Cleves* died in *March* 1609 without iſſue, but had four ſiſters; the eldeſt was married to the Duke of *Pruſſia*, who had iſſue by her but one Daughter, who was married to the Marqueſs of *Brandenburgh*; the ſecond ſiſter was married to the Duke of *Newbourgh*; the third was married to the Duke of *Zweeburgh*; the fourth to the Marqueſs of *Burgantz*. The Duke of *Newburgh* and the Marqueſs of *Brandenburgh* not ſtaying for the deciſion of the Emperor, joyntly enter upon the Dutchy in right of their Wives, and joyntly adminiſter Juſtice, and equally receive all the Publike Revenues. Here you muſt underſtand that *Brandenburgh* was a Calviniſt, and *Newburgh* a Proteſtant. But as all power admits of no equality, theſe could not long agree. But *Newburgh* dying, his Son reconciles himſelf to the Church of *Rome*, and marries the Duke of *Bavaria*'s Daughter, (who

of

of all the Princes of the Empire, was, and is the moſt zealous aſſertor of the Church of *Rome.*) Both *Brandenburgh* and *Newburgh* kept their Courts at *Duſſeldorp. Brandenburgh* held intelligence with the States of the *Netherlands*, (then at Truce with the King of *Spain*) to out *Newburgh*. *Newburgh* holds intelligence with the Arch Dukes *Albert* and *Iſabella*. *Brandenburgh* gets the ſtart, and takes *Juliers* by ſurprize; *Newburgh* ſeizes *Duſſeldorp. Spinola* with the Arch-Dukes Army takes *Duren*, *Orſoi*, *Aquiſgrane*, *Weſel*, and many other places; *Maurice* poſſeſſes *Emmerick*, *Rees*, and other places; ſo as in the end *Maurice* conquers one part, and *Spinola* the other part of the Dutchy: and from that time to this day, neither the King of *Spain* nor the States ever reſtored one Town in the whole Dutchy to either *Brandenburgh* or *Newburgh*.

I do not ſay the Marqueſs of *Brandenburgh* brake his League with our King, as the *French* King and the King of *Denmark* did; yet he was the principal Agent in compelling the BB of *Munſter* to compound a peace with the States of the *United Netherlands*, very much to the prejudice of our Kings affairs, as the caſe then ſtood.

So that upon the whole, I ſubmit it to any Readers Judgment, whether it be not as well truly affirmed in the preamble of the Statute of the 1 *Eliz.* 13. That the Statutes before made, which reſtrained all the Trade of *England* to *Engliſh* ſhips, and the more part *Engliſh*, and the ſhips of ſuch Forein Princes as traded with us, did as well cauſe great diſpleaſure between Forein Princes and the Kings of this Realm, as ſore agrieve and endamage the Merchants; and as prudently done to repeal all thoſe Laws.

I add further, that as the *Dutch* by reaſon of the greatneſs of their Trade, maintain greater peace and friendſhip than the King of *England* can in all the world; ſo by this means they better underſtand all Tranſactions in all the world, and may better and cheaper maintain intelligence and correſpondence in all the world, than any Prince in the world.

Prop.

Prop. 12. *Problem* 4.

How the *Dutch* States may understand Trade better than the Councel of State in *England*, or any other.

Agents, The *Dutch* States, and the Councel of State in *England*.

Question. How the *Dutch* States understand Trade better.

Construction. By the 14 *Pet.* 2. the *Dutch* States are more conversant in Trade; and by the 15 *Pet.* 2. the *Dutch* generally breed up their youth more in the studies of *Geometry*, and *Numbers* especially. I say, the *Dutch* States may understand Trade better.

7 *Ax.* 2. For they who are more conversant in any business, and better educated, may understand it better.

14 *Pet.* 2. But the *Dutch* States are more conversant in Trade than the Councel of State in *England*, or any other.

16 *Pet.* 2. And are better educated.

Therefore they may understand Trade better; which was propounded.

APOLOGY.

I am so far from intending any diminution by this Proposition, to the Regal Authority in this Nation, or any oblique aspersion upon His Majesties Privy Councel; that I do affirm no one thing could conduce more to the grandeur of his Majesty, and the publike interest of the Nation, than to have a constant Councel of Trade established by Act of Parliament, which might not only inspect and regulate our Native and Forein Trade, but also be advising and assisting to His Majesty in such Treaties with other Princes and States, wherein Trade is concerned. And how much more this is to be desired, wherein the particular good of every individual

dual perſon in the Kingdom is concerned, than Corporations which are advanced to the prejudice of the reſt of the Nation, I ſubmit to any indifferent man. And if it be no aſperſion upon a Privy Counſellor, who is not a Lawyer, to ſay in the knowledge of the Laws the Lawyer may be more underſtanding; I do not underſtand how it can be any, to ſay a Merchant better educated, and more converſant in Trade, may better underſtand it, than a Privy Counſellor, who is not ſo educated, and leſs converſant in it.

I ſay moreover, if all which I have complained of in the former, and this Treatiſe, were regulated, wherein in point of Liberty we were equal with the *Dutch*; yet if the *Dutch* ſhall better Govern and Regulate Trade than we, thereby only the *Duth* may and will drive the Trade of the world, excluſive to the *Engliſh*.

Prop. 12. *Theorem* 8.

The *Dutch* States may Govern Trade better than the Councel of State in *England*, or any other.

Agents, Are the *Dutch* States, and the Counſel of State in *England*, or any other.

Queſtion. Whether the *Dutch* States may Govern Trade better. I ſay they may.

8 *Ax.* 2. For they who underſtand any buſineſs better, may Govern it better.

11 *Prop.* 2. But the *Dutch* States may underſtand Trade better than the Councel of State in *England*, or any other.

Therefore may Govern Trade better; which was to be demonſtrated.

Annotations.

From hence it is, that the Trade of *England* is managed

confuſedly, diſtractedly, and ſharkingly by the Traders; neither is there any eſtabliſhed Power by which it may be better regulated: And to this great wiſdom and underſtanding of the *Dutch* in governing Trade, may be juſtly added, ſo great a ſtaidneſs and prudence in all Treaties with Forein Princes and States in reference to Trade, that thereby they have advanced their Trade with all Forein Princes and States: and to this they conjoyn Power, by which they upon all occaſions improve their Trade above what they had before got by Treaty; which whoſo reads *Leon ab Altzma*, one of their States, may eaſily obſerve.

Prop. 13. *Theorem* 9.

A *Dutch* States-man is leſs ſubject to be corrupted to the prejudice of Trade, than a Counſellor of State in *England*, or any where elſe.

Subjects, Are a *Dutch* States-man, and a Counſellor of State in *England*, &c.

Queſtion. Whether the *Dutch* States-man be leſs ſubject to be corrupted to the prejudice of Trade. I ſay, he is.

9 *Ax.* 2. For where men are more intereſſed in any Buneſs, they are leſs ſubject to be corrupted to the prejudice of it.

17 *Pet.* 2. But a *Dutch* States-man is more intereſſed in Trade than a Counſellor of State in *England*, or any where elſe.

Therefore leſs ſubject to be corrupted to the prejudice of it; which was to be demonſtrated.

Annot.

So as to the great wiſdom and power of the States in governing, is conjoyned Intereſt, whereby their Counſels are eſtabliſhed in greateſt ſecurity, not only ſafe hereby from all

all poſſible bribery or corruption from any Power from abroad or at home; but this moreover creates a diligence in them all to inſpect the management of all Forein, as well as Domeſtick Trade; whereby as well in the Fiſhing Trade, as in all their Domeſtick Manufactures, their Fiſh and Manufactures have a reputation incomparably above ours: Whilſt our Aulnage, *&c.*

Prop. 14. *Theorem* 10.

Dutch Merchants improve their Trades better than the *Engliſh.*

Agents, *Dutch* and *Engliſh* Merchants.

Queſtion. Whether the *Dutch* may improve their Trades better. I ſay, they may.

10 *Ax.* 2. For they who have fewer Impediments in any buſineſs, and leſs charge and trouble in it, may improve it better than others who have more.

19 *Pet.* 2 But *Dutch* Merchants have fewer impediments in Trade, and have Controverſies in Trade ſooner determined, and with leſs charge and trouble than the *Engliſh.*

Therefore may improve their Trade better; which was to be demonſtrated.

Annotat.

When Controverſies in Trade ariſe in *England*, it will be firſt a very probable Queſtion, whether the conuſance of them belong to the Common Law or Admiralty: Here the Merchant muſt wait and intend this buſineſs, whatſoever his concernments are otherways. If after God knows when, the Juriſdiction be determined, then it may be they are removed into the Chancery, where after a tedious delay they may be decreed, and upon a motion, a new Order for rehearing; or it may be returned to the Common Law, or perhaps brought into Parliament: and after all this flux and

re-flux of vexation and charge, to the certain undoing of one or both parties, theſe Controverſies reſolve in the determination of men, who it is impoſſible ſhould underſtand them: for all Judgment is from antecedent Knowledg; and therefore if the nature of Trade, Bills of Exchange, and accounts in Trade, *&c.* and all the particularities which lead to the Controverſies in Queſtion, be not before underſtood, which it is impoſſible the Judges in Chancery, Common Law, or Admiralty ſhould do, their Education and Breeding having been otherwiſe, it is impoſſible they ſhould judge aright.

Prop. 15. *Problem* 5.

How *Dutch* Merchants and their Wives generally underſtand Trade, better than *Engliſh*.

Agents, *Dutch* Merchants and their Wives, and *Engliſh*.

Queſtion. How the *Dutch* may underſtand Trade better.

Conſtruction. By the 18 *Pet.* 2. *Dutch* Merchants and their Wives generally are more converſant in Trade. By the 15 *Pet.* 2. the *Dutch* generally breed youth of both Sexes more in the Studies of *Geometry*, and eſpecially *Numbers*. I ſay, the *Dutch* may underſtand Trade better.

7 *Ax.* 2. For they who are more converſant in any buſineſs, and better educated, may underſtand it better.

18 *Prop.* 2. But *Dutch* Mercants and their Wives generally are more converſant in Trade.

16 *Pet.* 2. And better educated.

Therefore may underſtand Trade better; which was to be done.

Annotations.

In all Rational deſigns, men firſt conſider the end: Secondly, from what principle the end may be attained: and thirdly, how to attain the end by feweſt means, and ſureſt ways.

The

The ends designed by Education of youth are, to live justly; to be assisting in Government, if called thereto; and to be assisting and helpful to other men. The first Principle from whence these ends or any of them may be attained, is, that God hath endued every Youth of either Sex with understanding, as well as sense, whereby they may Govern their Actions by Reason; not love, fear, hatred, or desire. 2. That it is in the power of every Learner to do something which is required, whereby he may improve his knowledge by practice. 3. The means by which Youth is instructed, is Speech and Method, or order of Learning and Reasoning, both which must be before understood by every Learner.

To live justly is not founded in the Principles of *Geometry* and *Numbers*; yet I say, that by knowledg in these Studies men are better enabled to live justly, than others who are more ignorant in them. For God hath made all things to consist in Number and Quantity: that man therefore who is ignorant herein, though he means justly, yet does not understand in his dealings, whether he does justly or not. And in so high an esteem were these most Noble Sciences among the *Grecians*, (when Learning flourished so among them, that they esteemed all the rest of the world barbarous) that the greatest Philosophers of them, would have all Justice and Government to consist in Arithmetical and Geometrical proportion. *Plato* (who would have all Gods works to be done in Geometrical Proportion; and excluded every one his School, who was ignorant in Geometry) though bred in a Democratical State, would have Justice and Government to consist in Geometrical Proportion. *Xenophon*, though bred in an Aristocratical State, would have Justice to consist in Arithmetical Proportion.

But afterwards, *Aristotle*, that he might not less appear a Philosopher than *Plato* and *Xenophon* herein, divides Justice into Corrective and Distributive Justice. Corrective justice to be in Arithmetical Proportion; and Distributive to be in Geometrical: though for my part, I do not beleeve he ever understood one Proposition either in Geometry or numbers. Eth. 6. c. 6, 7.

The

The ends by Education, in Geometry and Numbers.

1. The ends deſigned by Education in Geometry and Numbers, are ſuch, that every man by knowledge in them, is better enabled to deal in buſineſs relating to humane Converſation, as well as Trade.

2. All Fortification is founded in theſe Studies, eſpecially Geometry; ſo is Encamping, and Approaches, and Defences againſt them. *Archimedes* ſo excelled herein, that when *Marcellus* beſieged *Syracuſe*, he alone twice beat back the *Roman* Army and Navy; nor (it's believed) had the *Romans* taken it, if *Archimedes* had not been ſurprized.

3. Aſtronomy is founded in theſe ſtudies, ſo is meaſuring the diſtance of places, whereby Navigation is improved.

4. Architecture, Surveying and meaſuring all Bodies and Superficies, is wholly founded in them.

5. Hiſtory (which ſo ennobles the minds of men) is rude and imperfect without knowledge in theſe Studies; for no man can compare *Æra's*, *Epocha's*, and Periods of Times when Actions were done, without knowledge in Numbers; nor how they were done in Place, without Geography, which is founded in Geometry.

6. Youth by Education in theſe Studies, where a Method of Reaſoning is obſerved, does not only acquire by every Propoſition a new and certain Knowledge, which at ſome time or other may be beneficial; but gets a Habit of right Reaſoning, whereby it is enabled to judge of the Reaſon of any Propoſition in any other Faculty or Science.

The Principles.

Secondly, The Principles of Geometry (as of all Sciences, *viz.* where the Subject is only intelligible) are three, which are Definitions, Petitions, and Axioms; which are not rightly underſtood, either by *Euclid*, or any Commentator upon him, (as, if God pleaſes, we will ſhew.) But *Ariſtotle* is ſo far from underſtanding the Principles aright, that he does not underſtand the number of them; for he ſays, *Anal. Poſt.* That the Principles of Science are two, Proper, and Common. Proper, as a Line; Common, as if equals be taken from equals, what is left will be equal: and the Logick taught in our Schools eſtabliſhes no Principles at all.

Lib. 1 *c* 10. & *l.* 1 *c.* 3. & 6. *de An.*

Thirdly,

Thirdly, The means by which Youth is inſtructed in Geometry and Numbers, and in all Learning, is Speech and Method, both which muſt be before underſtood by every Learner. Speech is the Inſtrument or mean by which men converſe and inſtruct. Our *Engliſh* Tongue therefore being as copious, as any other, to inſtruct Youth; it is vain and ſuperfluous to do it in any other, where men are not neceſſitated to converſe in different Languages. The *Greek* and *Latine* Tongues therefore being the Language of no place, I know no neceſſity of them, unleſs men deſire to multiply the curſe of God in the Confuſion of Tongues. Yet the Nobler and better ſort of the Youth of *England*, are condemned by moſt tyrannical & barbarous means to the Learning of theſe Tongues, which at laſt they do ſo imperfectly, that it is impoſſible any of them can underſtand or converſe either in *Latine* or *Greek*, ſo well as in their own Mother-Tongue: for no man underſtands in another Language, but as he compares it to his own. Whether now this way of Education of Youth, be the neareſt way to Inſtruction, I leave to any man, not a Pædagogue, to judge. The Antient *Ægyptians*, *Syrians*, *Caldeans*, *Romans*, and *Grecians*, inſtructed their Youth in their Mother-Tongue; whereby they became ſo eminent in Humane Learning, that this preſent Age enjoys much benefit from them. The means

The *Affricans* before the Reign of *Manſor* Emperor of *Africk* and all the *Spains* (as he ſtiled himſelf,) who reigned, as *Pedro Mexia* ſays, about the year 1105, were accounted barbarous. This Emperor, being a great lover of Learning, cauſed all Books written in *Greek*, either concerning Philoſophy, Hiſtory, or Phyſick to be tranſlated into the *Arabian* Tongue; and founded many Colledges in the Cities of *Fez*, *Morocco*, *Tunis*, *Africa*, *Treveſſin*, *Argier*, *Hippona*, &c. and endewed them with great Revenues for Reading theſe Studies in the *Arabian* Tongue; whereby, not men only, but women ſo profited in Learning, that, as *Leo Africanus* affirms, the women of *Lybia* in thoſe days were very learned, and above all things elſe, were ſooner buſied in good Books, than Hiſt. Tem.

than medling with Clothes and Garments. And it was in this Emperors Reign, or soon after, that those famous Philosophers and Physitians, *Averroes*, *Mesue*, *Rasis*, Rabbi *Moses* and many others flourished. Nor do I know any reason, but if learning of Sciences were taught in the *English* Tongue, whereby the *English* by benefit of their education might be as learned as the *Grecians* and *Romans*, but that the *English* Tongue would be in as much request as either *Greek* or *Latine*.

The *Method* of learning in *Geometry* and Numbers, and in all other learning, is by disposing the foreknowledg in the *Petitions* and *Propositions* before known, to one part of some *Axiom*, which was before understood to be eternal and necessary, so that the other part of the *Axiom* may necessarily determine the *Question* of the *Proposition*. But this is impossible to be done by any Authority of *Aristotle*, where is no *Petitions*, or before-demonstrated *Propositions*. And those Principles which he establishes are so confounded, that when he or you please, they have equal Authority. For, as we said before, he makes a Line to be a proper Principle: and *Ana. Post.* he makes a Man to be an Universal; yet a Line is as much an Universal, as a man. From whence as it is impossible any Learning or Rational Knowledg can follow; so such as this will:

L. 2. c. 19. tit. 7.

> Universals are every where, and cannot be perceived by sense. *Ana. Pist. l.* 1. *c.* 31. *tit.* 1.
>
> A man is an Universal.
>
> Therefore a man is every where, and cannot be perceived by sense.

And as *Aristotle* does thus confound his two Principles; so does he the Faculties of the Soul. For God by Nature does nothing in vain; and the differing Faculties of the Soul in the differing Organs of the Body, are independant one upon another. No man sees with his Ears, nor tasts with his Eyes, nor understands with his Nose, &c. yet *Aristotle* says nothing is in the understanding which was not before in the sense, *Ana. Post.* (If he had said nothing is in the Memory, which was not before in the sense, I could have gone halves with

L. 2 c. 19.

with him:) yet he ſays, ingenious men have uſually light Memories; and thoſe men who have greateſt Memories are of dull and ſluggiſh Wits. The Underſtanding judges the Cauſes and Conſequences of things, which can never be the object of Senſe. In the firſt of his *Ana. Poſt. c.* 31. *tit.* 1. he ſays, Univerſals cannot be perceived by Senſe. And *Ana. Poſt. l.* 2. *c.* 19. *tit.* 8. he ſays, the Senſe is of Univerſals. In the ſame *Chap.* he ſays, That the Principles of Science are not Science, and that Experience is of them; yet *Meta.* he ſays, Experience is of Art and Science. In the firſt *Chap.* of Memory and Forgetfulneſs, he makes the Memory to be of things paſt: and in the laſt of his *Analyticks*, he makes Memory to be before Experience: and in this confuſion, mixt with impertinent Similes, and vainly re-iterated Tautologies, is the whole Syſtem of his Canting compounded. Memo. & Remin. L. 2. c. 1.

But if little progreſſion of Knowledg can be had from *Ariſtotle*, where no means is to be had; much leſs can be expected from our vulgar Logick, wherein are no Principles at all. *Socrates*, as he was of all others the graveſt Philoſopher, ſo did he excel all mortal men in humility and ſelf-denial; which appeared at his death: for being condemned by his unnatural Countrey-men, for convincing the *Athenians* of their Superſtition and Idolatry in their *Polytheiſm*, or worſhipping many Gods: he publiquely declared, he knew no reaſon why he was pronounced by the Oracle to be the wiſeſt of all the *Grecians*, but that he declared, he knew nothing, but that he knew nothing; and was wiſer than other *Athenians* but only in this, that they not knowing, would ſeem wiſe; whereas he, as he did not know, ſo he had no opinion of his wiſdom. How contrary hereto is the Education of the Youth of *England*, where by learning of Grammar, they know leſs than in their Mother-Tongue; and by proceeding in *Ariſtotle* and Logick, they do not underſtand they do not know; but acquire a vain and ſupercilious opinion of Knowledg and Learning in themſelves; whereas the Principle of all Rational Knowledge is, that the Learner does not underſtand.

Conſequences.

From hence it is, that in Geometry is no Method of Reaſoning obſerved, whereby the ſtudy of it is rendred perplexed and difficult, which of all others is the moſt natural and eaſie. The Conſtruction of the fourth *Propoſition, lib.* 1. is from no Antecedent knowledge. And if the Negative part of that mungrel Demonſtration be true, which makes two right Lines to comprehend no ſpace, then is Trigonometry, or the Doctrine of Triangles falſe: for if a right-lined Angle be not ſpace, it is nothing, and indiviſible; yet nothing but two right Lines comprehend it. And in the vulgar Arithmetick, is no Reaſon at all taught; but the Learners, without underſtanding any Reaſon, are required to divide the Product of the ſecond and the third, in any three Numbers given, by the firſt, and the Quotient will be a fourth Proportional Number to the third. But how this comes to paſs, is not underſtood; whereby Learners take no pleaſure in learning, and ſoon forget what was told, without any poſſible means of improving knowledge in any other Propoſition. So as it is from hence that the Nobler and better ſort of the Youth of *England*, being bred up in theſe vain and fruitleſs ſtudies of Grammar, *Ariſtotle*, and Logick, and being thereby fitted for no buſineſs or Converſation, are diſpoſed to lead idle and debauched lives. And the Female Sex, (though it be of Mankinde, as well as the Male, and endued with a Rational Soul, and therefore accountable to God and their Superiors for all their Actions;) are leſs ingeniouſly educated in *England*, than in *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, *Germany*, or the *United Netherlands*; whereby they may be enabled to govern themſelves when Virgins and Widows, and to be aſſiſting to their Husbands and Families, when Wives.

From hence it is, *viz.* from reading Logick, and not reading or underſtanding *Ariſtotle*, that vain men ſeek to revive old Opinions in Divinity (as they call it) and to invent new; and having no Principles nor Rules in Reaſoning, which

which may determine their Controverſies, new factions are raiſed in Religion, and old revived, to the endangering oftentimes of the publique peace in Church and State. But it were well if the vanity and folly of contentious men ended here. For a late *Rabby* among theſe ſort of Writers, attempts to give a Rational account of the grounds of Chriſtian faith: [he ſhould have done much better to have given a Rational account of his own words, actions, and intentions, from the grounds of Chriſtian Faith. For] ſurely no Chriſtian can have ſo mean an Opinion of the grounds of Chriſtian Faith, as not to believe, they did not immediately proceed from God, and ſo above all humane Reaſon and Invention. But let us ſuppoſe the Scriptures were founded in humane Reaſon or Invention, then it will follow, that the knowledg of them was found out by reaſon, before this Writer found them out, or not. If found out before, then this Writer hath in vain ſhod the Gooſe: But if they were not found out before, then in what a condition hath he made the Patriarchs, Prophets, and all the Primitive and Modern Chriſtian Martyrs and Confeſſors?

But I wiſh the pride and folly of ignorant men were here reſtrained; for this Writer preſumes to call the Majeſty and Exiſtence of God himſelf into Queſtion and Diſpute; he ſure not underſtanding that the Queſtion of every Rational Propoſition muſt be determined by antecedent Knowledge; and ſo if the Majeſty and Exiſtence of God may be proved, as he affirms, then muſt it be ſubject to ſome Superior foreknown Cauſe, which may prove or determine it: ſo that inſtead of aſcribing all Honor and Glory to God, as the Creator and preſerver of us and all things, *&c.* theſe men by their ignorance in Reaſoning, endeavor to make him a Creature of a Creature, and the wilde production of every Phantaſtique brain. The Apoſtle in great zeal *Rom.* 9. 20. exclaimeth againſt him who diſputeth with God: *But who is he who diſputeth a God?* And if this man can invent or make a God, another man, though not ſo learned as he, may do the like; and ſo every man run a whoring after his own

inventions, and only worſhip their own imaginations. I will not here trouble my *Reader*, in ſhewing how falſly, as well as ignorantly, he hath compounded his ingredients, by which he hath patched up his God; though hereafter he may hear more of it.

But this muſt be done, forſooth, to convince Atheiſts. But when, or where was ever ſuch a Creature known? For, if by Atheiſts he means men of no underſtanding, (as poſſibly ſome ſuch may have been heard of) he may as well diſpute with Horſes or Cows: but if men have any underſtanding, they better underſtand a pre-exiſting Power, to which they and all the world are ſubject, than any Principle in any Art or Science, which muſt not be diſputed, nor can any Rational account be given of it. But if ſuch a Monſter could be born, or made, as to deny the Deity, I know no opinion could more further it, than *Ariſtotles* of the Worlds exiſting from Eternity: for being paſſive, and always altering, it muſt be ſubject to a pre-exiſting power, which did as well create, as Govern and alter it. Nor was his practice better, being ſuſpected of poyſoning his King and Lord *Alexander*, than his Doctrine of the Worlds exiſtence.

Prop. 16. *Theorem* 11.

Dutch Merchants and their Wives generally, may govern their Trades better than the *Engliſh*.

Agents, *Dutch* Merchants and their Wives, and *Engliſh*.

Queſtion. Whether the *Dutch* generally may Govern their Trades better. I ſay, they may.

8 *Ax.* 2. For they who underſtand any buſineſs better than another, may govern it better.

15 *Prop.* 2. But *Dutch* Merchants and their Wives generally may underſtand Trade better than *Engliſh*.

There

Therefore may Govern their Trades better ; which was to be demonſtrated.

Annot.

From hence it is that *Dutch* Merchants Wives frequently, when their Husbands are abroad in Trade , or any other buſineſs, order and govern their Trades as diligently and diſcreetly as if they were at home ; which is a very great advantage both to the State and their Husbands and Families, and might be of as much or more to the King and Merchants here in *England*, if their Wives were ſo educated , as to be enabled to do ſo.

EPI-

EPILOGUE.

SO as, *Reader*, thou mayeſt underſtand, and that by demonſtration, in the former Treatiſe, from what Cauſes, and by what means the *Engliſh* Nation is become ſo degenerate in Strength, Wealth, and Trade. In this thou mayeſt underſtand by what means and degrees the *Dutch* in leſs than 100 years have attained ſuch prodigious Riches and Strength by Trade: we have little left but the *French* and *Canary*-Trades (wherein we undo our ſelves) and the Trade of our Manufactures and Plantations. And in theſe two the *Dutch* may out-do the *Engliſh* in Forein Trade, if their charge in acquiring them does not exceed their charge otherways. And herein they may clearly out-do the *Engliſh*, if it be true, as is ſaid, that in them *Engliſh* Factors Trade in their own Names, yet upon the account of *Dutch* Merchants; whereby it much more comes to paſs, which Sir *Walter Rawleigh* long ago obſerved, that our Sea and Land Commodities ſerve only to enrich and ſtrengthen other Countries againſt our own.

If we loſe the Trade of *England*, then conſider the miſery which will follow upon the generality of the people of this Nation: Robbing and ſtealing muſt ſucceed honeſt induſtry and labour; and where this is not practiſed, begging and Canting muſt take place; yet the lands of *England* will be of no value to ſupport them. If we loſe the Trade of *England*, I ſay, we muſt loſe Navigation; if we loſe Navigation, we loſe the Sovereignty of the Seas; if the Sovereignty of the Seas, then read the condition of the Nation in the *Daniſh* Invaſion, and remember it not long ſince. Notwithſtanding the Nation

tion is in this condition, yet are we ſo ingaged in Factions and Diſſentions, that neither the continued ſeries of Gods manifold Judgments theſe many years upon it by Wars Inteſtine and Forein, Plagues, Fires and Hyrricanoes, nor the growing greatneſs of our Neighbours the *French* and the *Dutch* does any ways alarm or awaken it.

I might here, *Reader*, proceed to a third Treatiſe, by obſerving the ſame Method, and demonſtrate that *England* is capable of greater Wealth and Strength than the *United Netherlands* (or perhaps any Countrey elſe) and that from thoſe natural Prerogatives wherewith God hath endued it, the Nation may manage a greater, better, and more valuable Trade, upon much leſs terms than the *Dutch* can a leſs, worſe, and leſs valuable Trade: But it will be to no purpoſe to proceed herein, until Trade be relieved, wherein we ſhewed Cauſe.

THE END.